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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

47,000,000 Voters Will Say—?

London Handles More Rioting

Germany Faces Futile Polls

Brazil Banishes Many Rebels

World Economists Disagree

U. S. C. of C. Fights Vet Waste

ALMOST 47,000,000 men and women have registered to vote at the American presidential election on Nov. 8. This is 4,500,000 more than the total registration in 1928 and over 10,000,000 more than actually voted. And how will these voters vote? The Literary Digest poll argues the election of Roosevelt by a landslide. The Hearst newspapers poll, later figures, indicates Roosevelt by a diminished majority, registering the swing to Hoover. The Columbus Dispatch made a poll in September that gave Hoover only 33 per cent. This poll is now being repeated and Hoover's showing is 48 per cent. This Hoover swing, many parts of the country report, is positive and steady—On which side of the line will the swinging pendulum point next Tuesday?

* * *

¶ London police struggle with and disperse a mob that crowds Westminster as the hunger marchers try vainly to present a petition to Parliament. The petition, said to bear 1,000,000 signatures, demands abolition of the "means test." Windows are smashed, policemen assaulted and traffic halted. Walter Hannington, Communist organizer of the hunger march, is arrested. London hoodlums make most of the trouble. The patient, orderly marchers from Scotland and Wales are lost in the riot—As usually happens when Communists cut in, the sufferers and their cause are smothered.

* * *

¶ Germany prepares to hold its fifth and strangest major election of the year. A new Reichstag will be elected to succeed the one Chancellor von Papen dissolved after six hours in office. As the autocratic Government has no ticket in the field, the voters can neither approve nor discredit it. This time fiery Adolf Hitler and his National Socialists, or Fascists, are trying only to hold their own. Having failed to gain the power almost within their grasp, they are expected to lose many deputies. The new Reichstag promises little. If unfriendly, von Papen will dissolve it before it can dissolve him—And to find itself Germany must patiently round still another corner.

* * *

¶ The National City Bank of New York, in its current bulletin, takes a cheerful view of things. With political leaders advocating no unsound financial policies, and with no grave danger in sight except the bonus issue, it is not afraid, no matter who is elected President—It finds "no basis for prejudgment or anxiety."

* * *

¶ Brazil metes out heavy punishment for the recent Sao Paulo rebellion. A total of 78 Brazilians—generals, editors and political leaders—are exiled to Portugal by Provisional President Getulio Vargas. Former President Arturo de Silva Bernardes and other leaders are held prisoner and are to be sent out of the country later. The Sao Paulo revolution was for a return to the Constitution and regularity—But irregularity, for the moment, sits the saddle and swings its sword.

* * *

¶ Geneva listens to the committee of experts preparing for the world economic conference and learns the obstacles. Import restrictions must come down to send trade up, all agree. But this involves tariff changes, and the American delegates can't talk tariff now. The English say no return to the gold standard until wholesale prices rise, but France, Holland and America combat the inflation this may entail. All want Germany's private debts paid; the German delegate talks cancellation. And these difficulties mean only that clouds must be pushed aside—Even for tariffs, money standards and debts there is actually a right way.

* * *

¶ Soviet Russia learns that the Communist Central Committee is leaving the food shortage crisis to work out itself. The committee took away the rights granted the peasants last spring to retain and sell some of their products on the free market, but made no special provision to meet the food pinch being felt severely in many places. Only the general economic policies operate to relieve the situation. If that Soviet system has any deep, underlying merit in it, what a chance the Soviet has to show the world what it longs to know—How to put the farmer on his feet.

* * *

¶ The U. S. Chamber of Commerce launches its active campaign against federal government extravagances. All Chambers of Commerce and business groups are being mobilized to unite in the demand upon Congress that economy begin with eliminating $400,000,000 a year now paid out for veterans not injured in war. The National Economy League, with the same objective, prepares to open Washington headquarters. Both have the same platform—We have millions for fairness, not a farthing for folly.

Rugby Track Shifted For Indian Shipment

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

SO THAT a load of electrical equipment intended for India could be carried by train between Rugby and London, a section of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway line was recently shifted to a new position.

The work, carried out during one night at a week-end, permitted the passage of one of the biggest loads ever carried by rail in this country, and was undertaken to enable the train to clear a bridge. The load was conveyed on two long trucks, and the exceptional dimensions of the cargo were such that no other train was allowed to pass the special train.

Mrs. Poling Praises Work Of President

Wife of Dry Leader in Boston Urges Reelection of Hoover

Obedience in the home means obedience to state and federal governments was Mrs. Daniel P. Poling's challenge to crime uttered at a mass meeting in Tremont Temple last night, conducted by the Allied Forces for Prohibition.

Abraham Lincoln, she declared, accomplished the emancipation of mankind from one form of slavery, and she added that the "home and the parent must free them from the shackles of crime and drink."

From the viewpoint of those who know her best, Mrs. Poling is seen in the rôle of emancipator. With the unfortunate disappearance of Col. Raymond Robins, ardent dry advocate, who was to have taken part in a heavy speaking campaign launched by the Allied Forces, under Dr. Daniel Poling's directorship, Mrs. Poling fearlessly assumed a large share of the speaking duties. Although wholly unfamiliar with platform technique when she started, she spoke last night with the assurance of an experienced orator.

Fearless Leadership

The audience saw her as the exemplification of her own doctrine, expressed on the platform last night, that what the dry cause needs most of all is fearless leadership.

"If the nation is to be freed from the evils of drink," she explained, "we must launch a new educational system that begins in the kindergarten and continues through the grades to the adult. We must dedicate ourselves to this purpose with the same fortitude and devotion which characterize the leadership of President Hoover."

In this connection she pointed out that President Hoover was quick to see, upon taking office, that "the greatest conservation was the conservation of human life" and that this conservation must begin in the home, "the foundation of American Government."

Mrs. Poling expressed her utmost confidence in modern youth, declaring that with proper guidance by parents the younger generation as a whole would do much to bring law and order into due respect.

"Wherever I go," the dry leader stated, "I find mothers confessing their failures to keep the confidence of their children. Is the fault with the children or the mothers? During the World War, mothers gave unstintingly of their time to the cause of the nation. The children understood that and there was obedience. With the close of the war, parents turned their attention to material pleasure-seeking. That is where they lost the confidence of the younger generation and disobedience began."

Real Enforcement

In supporting the reëlection of President Hoover, Mrs. Poling declared that the prohibition amendment never received any real enforcement "until Mr. Hoover assumed office."

"President Hoover was responsible," she said, "for the Wickersham Commission and out of the commission report came Colonel Woodcock and from the work of Colonel Woodcock came the first emphasis on enforcement under prohibition. He has done a good job and I believe in continuing his work with the support of the present Administration."

Primarily, the meeting at Tremont Temple was a Hoover meeting, neither wet nor dry, according to Mrs. Frank F. Hill, who presided. But being a Hoover meeting, it necessarily entailed explanations of the Republican plank on prohibition in contradistinction to the stand of the Democrats.

Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher summarized the consensus of speakers that the Republican platform offered more hope for the dry cause than the Democrats with the Hoover plan furnishing protection against the return of the saloon and the preservation of gains already made under prohibition.

Dr. Brougher thought the best plan was to support President Hoover, an avowed enemy of the liquor traffic, and to fight for the election of dry candidates to Congress.

"The wets tell us," he said, "that they do not want the saloon back but they have never given us a constructive plan whereby they could hold out any hope that the dry states will not be flooded with liquor when once the wet states are permitted to sell intoxicants as they please."

REICH ELECTION AGAIN TO TEST FASCIST POWER

Voters, However, to Have No Direct Expression on Present Rule

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 2—German voters, wearied by four major elections so far this year, face a fifth balloting Sunday for a Reichstag to replace the one dissolved by the Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, after sessions lasting only six hours.

The party alliances which marked the campaign for the July 31 election have undergone important changes. Also curious circumstances make the voters unable to express themselves upon one of the major points at issue—whether they approve or disapprove the von Papen Cabinet, which holds itself above parties and answerable only to President von Hindenburg.

Opposition to the Cabinet has crystallized in all parties with the exception of Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's Nationalists. But the Cabinet, although enjoying Nationalist sympathy, is not represented at the polls by any party. Thus it is impossible to vote directly for or against the "presidial" government which holds the reins in Germany with the backing of the Reichswehr. Meanwhile the parties battle among themselves, knowing that the Cabinet is already wired for another dissolution decree if the new Reichstag shows signs of opposition.

What will happen to the Fascists Sunday? This is one of the most important queries. Many observers expect Herr Adolf Hitler's National Socialists sizably to decline. The election will show whether the mushroom growth of Fascism from 107 deputies in 1930 to 230 in July marked the high point of the movement.

Experienced political observers estimate that the Fascists will lose from 20 to 30 seats. They contend that the National Socialists made two tactical errors.

The first was when Herr Hitler refused the Vice-Chancellorship on Aug. 13, declining to participate in a cabinet he believed gave insufficient representation to his party.

The second was when the Fascists missed the opportunity to force a nonconfidence vote on Sept. 12 at the moment when Herr von Papen did not have the Reichstag dissolution order ready. In the previous campaign the Fascists had been picturing themselves as an unconquerable movement. This time they are calling on voters to hold ground already won.

The Fascist political position is completely reversed in this election. In July they joined with the Nationalists and bitterly attacked the Socialists and Communists. But now they are fighting Herr von Papen and his Nationalist supporters, joining in the attack by parties of the Left against the "aristocrat" cabinet.

Campaign End Already Looms In Retrospect

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—With only a week left until election day, the phenomena customary to the climax of a bitterly fought presidential fight have begun to appear.

The present campaign has seen the traditional rôles of the political parties reversed, so far as tactics go. The Republicans have dropped their former passive "front porch" campaign, and Mr. Hoover, in a gallant fight, has put the Democrats on the defensive.

President Hoover's hard-hitting campaign will culminate this week. Governor Roosevelt's major speeches, on the other hand, are apparently all over; while as for his running mate, Mr. Garner, he has hardly opened his mouth throughout the contest.

By a coincidence, it was Governor Roosevelt who finally made the verbal slip with his reference at Baltimore, to the political "control" of the Supreme Court.

Added Cuts Sought In Local Budgets

Further reduction in 1933 community budgets is the goal of an intensive campaign to be conducted through local taxpayers' associations under the direction of the New England Council, it was announced today.

This drive for greater economy in local government starts with the eighth New England Conference on Nov. 17 and 18, the annual gathering of business men in Boston from all six states. In making the announcement, Mr. Edgar C. Rust, Massachusetts vice-president of the council, declared that "the $14,000,000 in budget reductions for 1932 reported to the council last June from 185 cities and towns should be increased for 1933 to an amount equaling 25 per cent of the total public expenditures last year."

Referring to the steady growth of local taxpayers' associations, Mr. Rust pointed out that some of these groups have been "conspicuously successful in securing the support of both voters and public officials for practical measures of economy that will measurably lighten the tax burden." Several Massachusetts communities have already, it was declared availed themselves of the offer of the council's committee of purchasing agents to serve as consultants without charge.

Interest in Politics? Hoover Crowd Gives Answer

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

PART OF CROWD THAT GREETED PRESIDENT IN PHILADELPHIA

General View of the Great Mass of People That Gathered on Reburn Plaza to Hear Chief Executive, Who Spoke Recently While on Way to New York.

It was stipulated that Mr. Hoover was not to make a political speech in his brief stop in Philadelphia, but this did not deter the people from turning out by the tens of thousands to welcome him and to listen to what he did have to say. A feature of the President's Philadelphia appearance was his welcome by Mr. William S. Vare, head of the powerful Pennsylvania Republican machine. This sign was taken by leaders as assuring the State to the President, and even Mr. Hoover did not think it necessary to talk politics in the State.

WOMEN CALLED BIG FACTOR FOR HOOVER SUCCESS

G. O. P. Leaders Say They May Win Election for Party Candidate

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 2—A growing recognition of the importance of women voters as possibly the determining factor in the campaign to reëlect President Hoover is evident at Republican national campaign headquarters here.

Men in responsible party positions are saying that women voters may win the election for the Republican candidate. Women are taking a more active part in this campaign than in any previous one, said one man observer, and, he added, "More active than most men." They have had their vote long enough now to realize their political power.

These feminine voters are for President Hoover, he said, because they know his record as a humanitarian and believe he is working for the things they are most deeply interested in, home and child welfare.

Independent as Voters

Women as a class are not likely to be called upon to vote as their husbands do, this observer continued. He had just received a letter from one of his campaign workers in a western state that illustrated the point. A Swedish-American farmer was asked by the worker how he was going to vote. "I'm going to vote for Roosevelt," the farmer answered, "but what good will that do me? My wife and my two girls are for Hoover."

Another campaigner reported that in a certain rural neighborhood regarded politically as "hostile territory," a poll of the women was taken and it was found that 167 of them, a unanimous vote, were for the President.

"Women always have been for Hoover," this observer continued. "They know what he has done to relieve the distressed in Europe; they remember his care for women and children in the Mississippi flood. And they are not going to forget this record on election day, according to the many reports we get from the field."

The majority of women are for President Hoover, said Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, director of the Women's Division of the Republican campaign, in a statement issued today. She based her claim on a summary of reports coming to her from all states in the Union, she said.

Women Active in Campaign

"There never has been a campaign in which so many nationally known women enlisted in the aid of a candidate," Mrs. Yost declared. "Our board of counselors has brought together 70 women representative of most of the professions and groups organized for general welfare.

"It is easy to understand this tremendous interest of women in President Hoover. While many people have considered our President as a matter-of-fact economist and engineer, the women of the nation always have recognized and appreciated the idealism which characterizes his administrative policies. They have not needed fireworks to impress them. They understand the quiet, undramatic manner in which the President gets things done.

"Women are loyal and they appreciate the President's unprecedented record of achievement in behalf of children and the home."

Drys See Parallel Victory With Recent Hoover Gains

Leaders Say Increase in Strength, Together With Current Swing to President, Will Assure Success on Nov. 8

By RALPH W. CESSNA

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Continuance of a recent slow but perceptible increase in dry strength, paralleling the current swing to Hoover, dry leaders assert, will assure victory for supporters of prohibition at the polls next week. Every dry vote must be registered, however, it is emphasized by these leaders in the fight against repeal, and much work remains to be done, they say, to obtain an adequate representation of the nation's dry sentiment.

The switch to the dry side is attributed in part, as is the movement to Hoover, to the gradual but steady improvement in business throughout the nation. The people, it is pointed out, having had greater opportunity for clear and logical reasoning, are realizing more widely that, just as the Hoover Administration "cushioned" the country from the full effects of the world trade slump, so prohibition has helped to ward off much worse conditions.

Increased interest in the general political situation as the election nears, it also is declared, has made articulate considerable dormant dry support.

As a spur to further effort, dry leaders advise that election of dry congressmen and dry state and local officials will make up for the lack of an outright dry mandate in election of either of the major party presidential candidates. Indication of a majority dry sentiment at the polls now, they declare, may well

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

92—Will It Promote Temperance to Have Liquor Sold Openly, On the Best Business Locations, and by High Pressure Methods, by Men Who Make Money by Increasing Their Sales?

IF WE were discussing any commodity in the world except liquor, men would talk sensibly on a parallel question. Would the consumption of any other commodity be increased by having it sold openly, in the best locations, by men who make money in proportion as they increase its consumption? You could not get up an argument on such a question. Liquor, however, seems sometimes to go to men's heads even when they don't drink it.

Whether it is a desirable commodity or one which panders to a demoralizing appetite, the answer would be the same. If it is a desirable commodity, it is a good thing to have it sold in that efficient manner. It would be socially and economically wrong to prevent its sale. If it is of the other sort, there is every reason except compromise for its repression.

There are not many countries left—none which are worthy of imitation—which regard liquor as a desirable commodity whose sale should be encouraged. All are treating the liquor business as one to be repressed rather than encouraged. The United States has shown less willingness to compromise with the evil than other countries.

British Parties To Pool Views On Relief Issue

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 2—Upon the eve of a parliamentary debate in which all political parties are to pool their ideas for special additional measures of unemployment relief, there have been extensive disorderly scenes in Westminster, involving the employment of a large body of police, who made some 50 arrests.

The occasion of this disorder was a march of the unemployed last night, designed to escort to Parliament a petition claiming to contain 1,000,000 signatures demanding increased state aid, including especially abolition of the "means test," a recently intfoduced regulation whereby the state dole is confined to applicants who can show the inadeouacy of their other resources. The petition, however, was never presented.

The march was authorized by the National Unemployed Workers' movement, which was also responsible for last week's disturbances around Hyde Park. Much of last night's rioting, however, was not related to the direct unemployment problem. It partook largely of horseplay in which youths armed with fireworks endeavored to stampede the horses of the mounted police engaged in controlling the large crowds which gathered to see what was afoot.

A good many windows were broken in the streets around Trafalgar Square and some 15 casualties were reported before order was restored. Earlier yesterday Walter Hannington and Samuel Langley, connected with the National Unemployed Workers movement, were arrested and committed to custody at Bow Street police court for inciting disorder. Hannington was remanded and Langley committed to prison for one month.

Calgary Jobless Mobilize

CALGARY, Alta., Nov. 2 (AP)—All available police were rushed to Victoria Park today to guard against a possible disturbance of unemployed, who had gathered in hundreds to obtain meal and bed tickets, being given out by the city.

The tickets were being distributed by city relief officials at the park, where throngs of workless gathered early today from Calgary and country points.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS IN PERU

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 2 (AP)—Congress has adjourned until Dec. 8, ending a session of 11 months, during which much important legislation was enacted and approval of the draft of a new constitution was voted.

BARS LOWERED AGAINST INDIAN IN NORTHWEST

Plan Approved by Bureau to Give Him Legal Equality

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—The legal bars which have kept the American Indians from assimilation into the general community are to be let down throughout the Northwest from the Great Lakes to the Pacific and the 70,000 Indians of that region are to be led out of their isolation, under a new plan approved by the Indian bureau, it was learned today.

The bureau has accepted in substance a plan worked out by the Institute for Government Research as the basis for its future handling of the legal problem. Under the plan the Indians of the Northwest will gradually be brought under the jurisdiction of the same courts and subjected to the same laws as govern their white neighbors.

The plan calls for gradual transfer of Indians from the present jurisdiction of federal courts, thereby bringing an end to the special treatment which, in the opinion of the research organization, is the most significant remaining obstacle to the complete assimilation of Indians into the cultural life of the country.

Affected by the plan, will be nearly 70,000 Indians now residing in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon. It will not apply to the Indians of Oklahoma, where provisions for assimilation have already been made, or to the Pueblo and desert Indians of the Southwest, who present an entirely different social problem.

Approximately 40 per cent of all Indians still living on reservations or subject to the guardianship of the bureau will be affected by the new program, which in the long run would bring to an end the social and legal enclaves in which they now live apart from the white inhabitants of the country.

Congressional action will be necessary to put the plan into effect completely.

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THINGS PRESENT

After some of the inflexible statements in the Word a Day, the editorial "Is It a Safe Rule to Adhere To?" will bring comfort and release.

Dry workers will find some interesting prohibition ammunition in "Autos and Liquor in Italy." Mirror of World Opinion on the Editorial page.

The flourishing mail order business in America has grown far beyond the wildest dreams of the early colonists, as "The Colonials Ordered by Mail" on the Home Forum page bears witness.

If a few more houses have become homes down on Boston's Beacon Hill, perhaps some of the credit should go to a young woman who is the subject of an article on the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page.

More Hymnal Notes on the Daily Features page. Incidentally, a letter of appreciation tells of a certain congregation's interest in having articles in this series read before the various hymns are practiced.

AND THINGS TO COME

Is there a wet landslide? Read Professor Carver's answer to this question in tomorrow's "Prohibition Facts."

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page.

DRIVE BEGINS ON VETERANS' RELIEF ABUSE

U. S. Commerce Chamber Urges $400,000,000 Appropriations Cut

SEEKS TO MOBILIZE INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Against Paying Full Bonus and Aid to Those Not Disabled in War

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Nationwide mobilization of business groups and chambers of commerce for a concerted drive to slash $400,000,000 from veterans' relief appropriations as the first step in governmental economies has been undertaken by the United States Chamber of Commerce here.

Circulars were sent out yesterday to thousands of business groups asking their support for the National Chamber's economy program, which aims particularly at elimination of benefits for nonservice-connected disabilities of veterans.

The move represents the counter-attack of business and economy groups on veterans' organizations who have committed themselves not only to the doctrine of disability allowances for all veterans whether injured in the service or not, but also to full payment of the bonus.

Allied with the Chamber of Commerce in the fight against the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars is the National Economy League, which is preparing to open legislative headquarters here to help counteract the influence of the powerful veterans' lobbies during the coming session of Congress.

Chamber's Position Clear

The circular sent out by the Chamber of Commerce accepts fully the doctrine that "all men who have been disabled in defense of their country, and the dependents of those who lost their lives while in that service should be generously compensated." The Chamber considers it "a just obligation which must and will be met" and "the least that can be done by a grateful nation."

But when money and free hospitalization is demanded for men who suffered no disability in the service the Chamber considers it "an entirely different matter."

"Such veterans," it maintains, "should exert no special claim upon their Government."

Attention is called to the opportunity for protest offered by the investigation into veterans' legislation to be conducted by a special joint congressional committee beginning late this month.

"The existence of this committee," the chamber said "in our judgment offers an opportunity for business organizations of the country and others who are interested to press for definitive action in the coming session of Congress in the matter of such economies, and in particular to assist in establishing a more satisfactory national policy."

Points to Huge Savings

The chamber's communication to its members pointed out that savings totaling more than $400,000,000 could be achieved by denying compensation of nonservice-connected disabilities; by limiting free hospitalization to service disabled; by limiting government insurance to the purposes for which it was undertaken; by placing compensation to dependents on a basis of necessity and limiting it to cases of service-connected disability or death; by returning disability officers to a disability compensation status and by cutting administrative costs.

The potential economies from these sources were estimated as follows:

Allowances for nonservice-connected disabilities	$104,278,000
Compensation for presumptive disabilities	75,000,000
Spanish War pensions	112,843,000
Emergency officers' retirement pay	6,789,000
Hospitalization	40,000,000
Hospital construction	5,000,000
Reinstatement of military and naval insurance	40,000,000
Administration	20,000,000
Total	$403,910,000

Scrapping of Ships Is Authorized

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Scrapping of 124 surplus war-time ships by the Boston Iron & Metal Company of Baltimore was authorized yesterday by the Shipping Board.

In announcing acceptance of the bid of $1.51 per gross ton of recoverable scrap, the board estimated the work would provide employment for more than 600 men over a three-year period, not less than three ships to be scrapped each month.

"The board feels that it has made a great stride in disposing of this number of surplus and useless vessels hanging over the American shipping market and whose disposition will also economize by reducing lay-up expenses," the announcement said. "The paramount object attained, however, is the employment which this plan will furnish to idle yards and unemployed workmen."

FEDERAL RADIO PERMIT GIVEN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Federal Radio Commission yesterday authorized the Connecticut Department of Aeronautics to operate a portable experimental station on aircraft with ultra high frequencies. The frequencies authorized range from 41,000 to 400,000 kilocycles with 10 watts' power.

GENEVA SEEKS ACCORD ON PLAN TO CUT TARIFFS

Experts for Lower Trade Bars—Return to Gold Favored by Majority

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Nov. 2—A draft agreement to reduce import restrictions, for consideration by the World Monetary and Economic Conference, is the goal toward which the preparatory committee of experts sitting here is aiming.

Several speakers in today's session pointed out that such an agreement would have to pay some attention to tariff levels. United States delegates are obliged to be very reserved in their statements on this subject, in view of the political importance which the tariff question assumes in America at present.

The experts have split up into two subcommittees, one considering monetary, the other economic questions. England, who will act as host to the conference when it convenes early next year, finds itself defending the minority position in the monetary group. Mr. E. H. Phillips, Undersecretary of the Treasury, consistently with decisions taken at the Ottawa conference, has developed the thesis that there can be no return to the gold standard until there has been a rise in wholesale prices.

This view is being combated by representatives of the United States, Holland and France. They claim that the British policy would lead to further inflation, which the United States and France do not desire. It is generally admitted that a return to the gold standard has been somewhat facilitated by the settlement of the reparations question. The German delegate, Herr Vocke, a director of the Reichbank, without definitely advocating cancellation of Germany's private debts, intimated that this would assist the country in removing the foreign currency control system established there.

He indicated that the restrictions had been made necessary by the country's indebtedness.

Representatives of the central European countries maintain that they can only do away with import quotas if the monetary normalization fund proposed by the recent Stresa conference of central European powers, is established. Subcommittees are now working on a plan for this fund here.

Linking Religion To Business Urged

"Religion is the most vital thing in all the world," Dr. Harry Levi, rabbi of the Temple Israel, said in an address to members of the Advertising Club of Boston at a luncheon in the Hotel Statler yesterday. If business will come and take a hand in religion, Rabbi Levi declared, religion will come and take a hand in business.

"Business needs religion, we all need religion," he continued. "We need it in every relationship . . . international, social, educational, political and governmental."

Rabbi Levi stated that it is partly because of the lack of religion in business that conditions are such in the world today. The worker must be looked at as something more than part of a huge machine, he concluded.

Lowest Price Mark On Chrysler Car

Applause swept through the Statler Hotel yesterday, indicating the receipt by New England dealers of the lowest price range ever placed on a Chrysler car—the new Plymouth. The applause emanated from the ballroom, where 2000 representatives of the company learned of the new prices and viewed the new cars for the first time.

The price range, as announced, was as follows: Four-door sedan, $575, or a $60 reduction; convertible coupe $595, a $50 reduction; coupe, rumble seat, $545, a $65 reduction; business coupe $495, a $70 reduction. The announcements reached the local dealers through the radio on a nation-wide hookup. Mr. Walter P. Chrysler made the announcement in speaking to more than 75,000 of his workers in various places throughout the country.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Mechanics Building: New England Prosperity Exposition, until 10, through Nov. 5.

New England Association of Dyers and Cleaners: Meeting and dinner, Hotel Statler, beginning 4.

Boston Food Fair, auspices Retail Grocers' Association, Horticultural Hall, until 10, through Nov. 5.

Harvard University: Illustrated lecture in French, "Contemporary French Sculpture: Bourdelle and Despiau," by M. Louis Réau, large lecture hall, Fogg Art Museum, 8.

King's Daughters and Sons: Executive board supper meeting, Hotel Statler, 6.

Theaters

Shubert—"Show Boat," 8:30.

State—"Smilin' Through," film, at 12:00, 2:25, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50 p. m.

Hollis—"Patience," 8:15.

Fine Arts—"La Couturière de Luneville" (The Dressmaker of Luneville), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Music

Jordan Hall—Samuel Gardiner, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Mechanics Building: New England Prosperity Exposition, 12:30 to 10 p. m., through Nov. 5.

Boston Chapter of Hadassah: "Ninety-Nine-Cent Luncheon," benefit Palestine School Luncheon Fund, Hotel Statler, noon.

Boston Food Fair, auspices Retail Grocers' Association, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 10 p. m., through Nov. 5.

Paul Revere Chapter, D. A. R.: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler, morning.

New England Coal Dealers Association: Luncheon, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Musical program by Mr. Royal K. Johnson, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Bazaar, benefit Dorchester Community Health Association, Dorchester Woman's Clubhouse, Codman Square, all day and evening, through Friday.

King's Daughters and Sons: Annual convention, afternoon and evening meetings, Hotel Statler, through Friday.

Sarah Hull Chapter, D. R.: Annual bridge party, benefit philanthropic funds, Hunnewell Club, Newton, afternoon.

Real Estate Advisory Committee: Hearing of cases, Water Street Headquarters, 2 to 5.

Children's Museum of Boston: Dramatic Club meeting, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 4. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

L'Alliance Française: Meeting and lecture, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 5:30.

Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston: Exhibition, Boston Public Library, through Nov. 6.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Theaters

State—"Smilin' Through," film. At 12:00, 2:25, 4:50, 9:50 p. m.

Fine Arts—"La Couturière de Luneville" (The Dressmaker of Luneville), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:20, 9:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paine Collection of Chelsea Porcelains; Ship Models; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver; Fifteenth Century German and Netherlands Engravings.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Small pastel sketches of mountains in Switzerland and New England glimpses, by Kate Leah Cotharin. Through Nov. 4.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Water colors by Maurice Prendergast. Through Nov. 5.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Engravings by Decaris. Etchings of the Washington Bicentennial portfolio.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Exhibition by Textile Weavers' Guild. Through Nov. 5.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 416 Stuart Street—Paintings, water colors and sculptures in metal, by Helen Stein, Elizabeth Lee and Erica Kravwina. Through Nov. 5.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Currier & Ives prints. Also water colors by Sol Wilson.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Paintings by "Saul." Through month of October.

Gardner Gallery, 500 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Karl F. Shoog. Through Nov. 6.

Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Nancy Elizabeth Prophet and paintings by Casey Roberts. Nov. 1 to Nov. 19.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate west or northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight; Thursday fair; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west or northwest winds, fresh at times over south portion; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	66	Montreal	32	48
Bismarck	30	44	Nantucket	44	60
Boston	41	62	New Orleans	50	62
Buffalo	36	46	New York	46	60
Calgary	38	38	Norfolk, Va.	46	72
Charleston	54	74	North Platte	34	62
Chicago	36	40	Philadelphia	44	64
Cincinnati	34	48	Phoenix, Ariz.	52	80
Denver	38	66	Pittsburgh	36	44
Eastport, Me.	38	58	Portland, Me.	36	56
Hatteras	58	78	Raleigh	42	70
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. Nov. 1	76	80	St. Louis	42	50
Helena, Mont.	44	48	St. Paul	32	38
Huron, S. D.	30	56	Salt Lake City	50	68
Jacksonville	56	74	San Francisco	52	62
Kansas City	48	58	SantaFe, N.M.	42	56
Key West	78	84	Seattle	44	60
Los Angeles	60	72	Tampa	68	84
Memphis	42	54	Washington	38	64
Miami, Fla.	78	84	Wichita, Kan.	42	62
			Williston, N.D.	28	38

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 2.
B—Maximum Nov. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 1:41 p. m., Thursday 2:22 a. m.
Height of tides 10.9 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:07 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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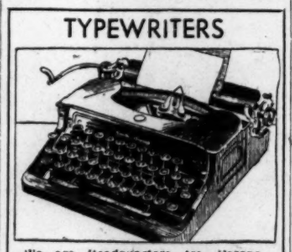

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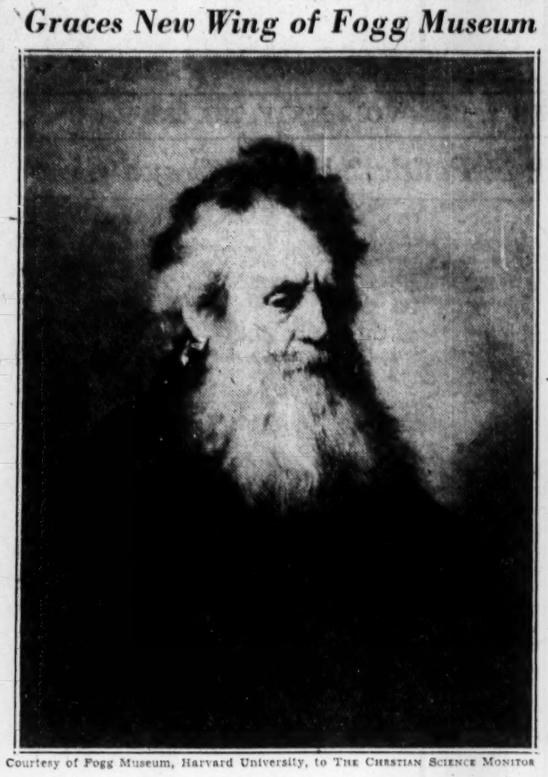
Graces New Wing of Fogg Museum



Courtesy of Fogg Museum, Harvard University, to The Christian Science Monitor

"Portrait of an Old Man" by Rembrandt

Simmons to Honor Merchant Founder

Students and faculty of Simmons College at two meetings this afternoon are celebrating Founder's Day, held annually in memory of Mr. John Simmons, Boston merchant, under the terms of whose will the college was established. The first convocation of the day was held at 12:20 in the assembly hall, where Dr. Henry Lefavour, president, addressed first-year students.

The second convocation is at 3 o'clock in the auditorium, where Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay, pastor of the Brookline Baptist Church, addresses members of the three upper classes.

Eight degrees of Bachelor of Science will be conferred upon students, in abstentia. The alumnæ honor awards of $100 each made annually to the two members of the senior class held most worthy of recognition for scholarship and general excellence, will be presented at the same meeting. The awards are considered the highest academic prizes for which members of the student body are eligible. All afternoon classroom work at the college was suspended.

New East Wing Of Fogg Museum Is Ready for Use

Fogg Art Museum's new east wing is now ready to serve students and officers of Harvard University as a quiet, restful place to study, read, and discuss art at their leisure, it was announced by museum officials this morning. Valuable paintings, by the world's greatest artists, elaborate furnishings and comfortable furniture have been installed to invite the art lover to spend his leisure time in this part of the building.

The new ell was made possible through the bequest of Mrs. Aaron Naumberg of New York, who also gave Harvard several English paneled rooms of sixteenth century design, as well as furnishings of fine tapestries, furniture and paintings, all of which came from her home. Included in the collection of paintings is Rembrandt's famous "Portrait of an Old Man," and noted paintings by Frans Hals, Bartolomeo Murillo, Lorenzo di Credi, El Greco and others. All are substantial additions to the Fogg collection.

The Rembrandt was formerly in the collection of the Duke of Oldenburg, and as it hangs on the walls of the living room with the "Portrait of a Preacher of Holland," by Frans Hals, it forms a striking contrast in breadth. Both pictures give examples of the Dutch school, which up to this time has not been represented in the Fogg collection except by copies.

The entrance to the new wing is through a passageway leading to a room copied from the Naumberg dining room and furnished with the original decorations and furniture. The two other rooms are the former living room and balcony, with connecting foyer and stairway. In accordance with the terms of the bequest, as little as possible of the formal museum atmosphere has been given and the paintings and other works have been hung in an informal manner, just as they were arranged in the Naumberg home.

Formal dedication exercises will be held on Nov. 9 before guests of the museum, at which time Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Mr. James N. Rosenberg of New York will speak. The following day the wing will be open to the public for inspection.

Boston Art Notes

Junior League

Mrs. Gertrude Martin Tonsberg is the first exhibitor of this season in the gallery of the Junior League, 0 Marlborough Street. Her paintings have been made familiar to us at the Boston Museum School exhibitions.

Flowers, portraits and outdoor subjects comprise her repertoire. They are all treated with a neat, well-ordered craftsmanship, a dispatchful handling. Colors, composition, pattern are thought out according to well-known rules of the School. Mrs. Tonsberg employs a quite logical scheme for establishing plane relations, thus rendering depth in her pictures. She does not model in the round.

One portrait is made in a wistful, sentimental manner, another is drawn in a summary, generalizing manner. The outdoor scenes are the "human interest" element in her work. In some nocturnes, she displays good observational powers and an ability to convey an illusion of the dark of night.

Stained Glass

For these few days the lower part of the rose window made by the studio of Mr. Charles Connick for the western side of the Church of St. John the Divine, in New York City, may be seen. Those interested in the facture of such a window will be fascinated by the problems of assembling this large number of units made up of small pieces of glass into the immense circular composition. This complicated design must hold together as one effect.

The central pieces, depicting Praise and Prayer, radiate to subjects of Love, Wisdom and Virtue. The scheme calls for warm hues in the center which taper off to transitional and culminate in cooler hues. Amber shades and vermilion abound in the center; cool blues predominate in the outer rim.

The composite is a tremendous tour de force, combining all the qualities of the verrier's art—illustration, design, contrast, luminosity, sobriety—in a "synchromatic" orchestration. D. A.

FAMOUS EDITOR STEPS OUT

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Mr. Ralph Blumenfeld, editor of the London Express, is handing over two of his numerous titles to younger editors on the paper because he feels that youth should have its chance and not be held back by "us old fellows." After some 30 years in harness as editor-in-chief and managing director of the Express, he is giving up those titles. He remains, however, as chairman of the board of directors and will continue active supervision of the paper.

U. S. Registration at New High As 46,965,230 Qualify to Vote

Tabulation of Eligible Voters in United States

FOLLOWING is a tabulation of the registration of persons eligible to vote in next Tuesday's general elections, the state figures being compared with 1928 registrations and actual votes cast:

State	1932 Reg.	1928 Reg.	1928 Vote
Alabama	325,000	300,000	248,981
Arizona	152,238	105,388	91,254
Arkansas	330,000	343,553	197,693
California	2,889,013	2,313,816	1,796,647
Colorado	475,000	375,000	392,242
Connecticut	632,000	602,000	553,031
Delaware	110,000	120,088	105,891
Florida	325,000	250,000	253,672
Georgia	457,978	495,269	229,159
Idaho	175,000	185,800	154,215
Illinois	3,300,000	3,260,000	3,106,489
Indiana	1,781,786	1,465,000	1,421,304
Iowa	1,150,000	1,000,000	1,009,360
Kansas	900,000	750,000	713,200
Kentucky	950,000	850,000	940,604
Louisiana	479,133	378,518	215,833
Maine	400,000	307,000	262,171
Maryland	670,000	663,930	528,248
Massachusetts	1,800,000	1,722,263	1,577,820
Michigan	1,700,000	1,500,000	1,372,082
Minnesota	1,250,000	1,250,000	970,976
Mississippi	325,000	300,000	151,691
Missouri	1,700,000	1,504,000	1,500,721
Montana	265,112	241,000	194,108
Nebraska	800,000	785,000	547,138
Nevada	54,697	43,500	32,417
N. Hampshire	235,000	234,522	196,756
New Jersey	1,969,264	1,811,338	1,549,127
New Mexico	200,000	150,463	117,867
New York	5,218,000	4,875,721	4,405,626
No. Carolina	750,000	700,000	635,150
No. Dakota	280,000	257,000	239,867
Ohio	3,250,000	2,750,000	2,508,343
Oklahoma	800,000	690,000	618,468
Oregon	486,146	436,180	319,942
Pennsylvania	3,912,671	3,971,876	3,150,596
Rhode Island	306,383	269,860	236,495
So. Carolina	300,000	200,000	68,605
South Dakota	300,000	250,000	261,865
Tennessee	450,000	420,000	353,473
Texas	1,074,657	1,189,604	708,999
Utah	210,000	170,000	176,604
Vermont	189,775	175,348	135,182
Virginia	325,000	300,000	305,758
Washington	700,000	598,823	500,840
West Virginia	931,377	816,194	642,752
Wisconsin	1,620,000	1,000,000	1,016,872
Wyoming	100,000	100,000	82,835
Totals	46,965,230	42,387,254	36,798,669

(Note—A few of the 1928 state registration figures are shown to be less than the actual vote. In these instances, underestimates were made of the registration.)

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Big Increases Are Largely Recorded in the States Regarded Doubtful

The Associated Press herewith presents the figures on national registration of persons eligible to vote in next Tuesday's national elections. No governmental agency has ever attempted a collection of such statistics in advance of an election, and the Associated Press four years ago made the first compilation through its correspondents in every state. As in 1928, the figures this year are approximate, due to the fact that estimates by state officials had to be used where official totals were not made and where registration continues in some states up to and including election day.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Voting precincts in nearly every city, town and village in the United States will be the converging points next Tuesday for the greatest army of qualified voters in the nation's history—approximately 47,000,000.

A survey by the Associated Press, just completed, places the total number of persons eligible to take part in next week's balloting at 46,965,230, an increase of 4,500,000 over the previous record in 1928 and over 10,000,000 more than the actual vote cast in the Hoover-Smith contest of that year.

Matter of Conjecture

How many of the qualifiers will actually exercise their voting privilege is a matter of conjecture. Some election experts believe the stay-at-home vote, normally about 15 per cent, will be greater this year. Others arrive at a lower percentage.

Calculated on the basis of 15 per cent, the actual vote next Tuesday would be around 40,000,000, or 39,920,445, an increase of more than 3,000,000 over 1928, when the record popular balloting peak of 36,789,669 was reached. In 1924, the Coolidge-Davis presidential contest drew 29,091,492 voters to the polls. Some calculators figure this year's vote as high as 45,000,000. Others place it below that of 1928.

The 1932 registrations reveal declines in only six states—Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Pennsylvania and Texas. In some of these, however, the decrease may be due to more conservative estimating this year. In others, as in Pennsylvania there is an actual drop.

All of the large electoral vote states except Pennsylvania show increases in registration. Some of the largest gains were made in the following: Wisconsin, increase of 620,000; California, 575,000; Ohio, 500,000; New York, 340,000, and Indiana, 325,00.

Big Cities Show Increase

Excepting Philadelphia, which felt the decline in the total Pennsylvania registration, all of the big cities showed increases. Some of them follow, with comparisons for 1928:

City	1932 Reg.	1928 Reg.
New York	2,334,131	2,028,618
Chicago	1,494,531	1,386,956
Los Angeles	698,010	522,647
Philadelphia	646,423	733,927
Cleveland	435,000	364,891
St. Louis	389,045	362,215
Baltimore	340,590	309,965
Boston	304,504	299,066
San Francisco	273,437	253,043
Kansas City, Mo.	229,930	207,094
Seattle	178,807	143,174
Denver	168,043	147,670
Portland, Ore.	145,008	136,767

The figure for Kansas City, 1932 excludes absentees, while the 1928 figure includes absentees. The Denver 1932 total is incomplete.

New York City's gain was attributed by election officials to the normal rise in the city's population and the fact that this year, for the first time in the history of Greater New York, a mayoralty election is combined with the presidential and gubernatorial balloting.

Separation of eligible voters by parties is not customary in most states. However, in Pennsylvania the Democratic registration declined, while the Republican figure jumped to a new high. Conversely President Hoover's home State of California showed only a 29,000 gain for the Republicans as against a Democratic increase of 570,000. Women accounted for the entire decline of 59,000 in Pennsylvania's registration.

Keystone State Totals

Here is the Keystone State's totals, divided between men and women: 1932, men, 2,145,317; 1928, 2,144,762; 1932, women, 1,767,354; 1928, 1,827,114.

West Virginia Republican registration rose from 445,579 four years ago to 473,045; Democratic, from 360,531 to 450,876; California, Republican, from 1,535,751 to 1,565,264; Democratic, from 592,161 to 1,161,482; Oregon, Republican, from 305,397 to 319,840; Democratic, from 116,812 to 154,466.

Segregation of women registrants for statistical purposes is not attempted in most states, but women leaders believe the fair sex will roll up a larger vote than ever before.

Ruth Taunton, secretary of the National Woman's Party, feels three factors will combine to send a record number of women to the voting booths —a natural growth through 12 years of political activity, a growth "forced by efforts of many to destroy the economic independence of women in the name of the depression," and a belief that women "are feeling keenly the economic pinch, just as men."

"It is going to be an economic vote this year instead of a prohibition vote," she says. "A hungry child in the home will react to send more women to the polls than worry over whether her child will take to drink when he grows up, should prohibition be wiped out."

Despite the jump in national registration, Mr. William Tyler Page, former clerk of the House and an election authority, figures the actual vote this year may be smaller than in 1928.

Bequest Gives Children 'A Happy Christmas'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2—A trust fund of $5000, "to provide a happy Christmas for children of the poor," has been bequeathed to the Presbyterian Church of Jersey Shore, Penna., by the George McCurdy will.

No restriction in regard to race, color or creed of the beneficiaries is to govern the distribution of the fund, which, it is provided, will be administered by the trustees of the church.

IRISH EXPORTERS' DUTY PAID

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Nov 2 (AP)—The Government announced yesterday it would pay exporters out of an emergency fund the amount of duty assessed them on certain manufactured goods entering the United Kingdom. The arrangement is temporary pending review of the controversy between the Free State and the United Kingdom which has resulted in the tariff war.

LIQUOR TAXED FOR JOBLESS

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 2 (AP)—A stamp tax on liquor sale in St. John's was announced today at the Colonial Building. The money will be used to aid the unemployed.

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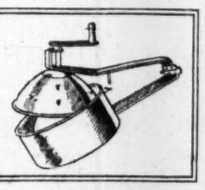

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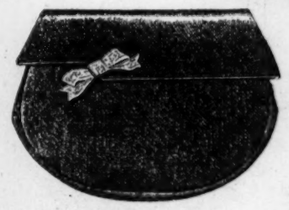

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FARMER FEELS PRICE RACE HAS TRAMPLED HIM

Economic Stampede Finds His Goods Unable to Buy His Needs

With the price of wheat reported down yesterday to new lows, the status of the American farmer, especially in relation to the national political situation, is of particular interest. Will artificial means bring an increase in the wheat price, or an equalization of all commodity prices? Can one market cause a change in world prices? Mr. H. B. Elliston, economics writer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *today begins a series of articles in which he analyzes this peculiar problem.*

By H. B. ELLISTON
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Price is at the root of the farm problem. No farmer today thinks that he is getting a fair return on his labor.

Put thus, the problem poses the question, "What is a fair price?" This is not fundamentally a matter of money values. The farmer neither eats nor is clothed literally by money. His material necessities are obtained from the goods that can be bought for the goods that he produces, money being only the nexus between the two, a veil, or, as the textbooks say, a medium of exchange.

Obviously, it is immaterial to the farmer whether wheat drops from $1.50 a bushel to 50 cents as long as non-farm prices, such as haircuts, machinery, taxes and mortgage payments drop to the same extent. Exchanges would go on as smoothly as ever. Living standards would remain the same.

Thus we must think in relative terms in determining what constitutes a fair price for the farmer. Let us venture a definition. Prices are fair relatively to each other when they are left to the natural force of free adjustment. When they reveal disparity as between group and group, freedom is shown to have been lost, and the difference may be called an artificial profit (or even unconscious profiteering) collected by one set of producers at the expense of the others.

Right Choice of Comparisons

A contrast of particular prices, one farm product and one factory product, may afford not the slightest idea of economic pressures or lack of them. For instance, I saw the other day, in a sheaf of leaflets for circulation by a farm organization, the market situation in regard to wheat and fountain pens in 1926 and again in 1931, depicted in actual drawings of the two commodities.

In 1931, as one could observe at a glance, the bag of grain had become quite inflated as compared with the fountain pen. By showing how much more wheat the farmer had to produce in order to buy the fountain pen, the artist presumably wished, to call attention to the farmer's depleted buying power; otherwise he wouldn't have drawn the picture.

But the inference by no means followed from the picture. The artist conveyed exactly what he represented—a picture of maladjustment between wheat and fountain pens. Yet here is no particular problem, since fountain pens, if they are used at all by farmers, certainly play no vital rôle in farm life, as wheat does in city life.

Comparisons of particular prices should deal with staples, such as wheat for furniture, or cotton for clothes. Better still is the practice of the United States Department of Agriculture of taking account of all the main prices, then of making allowances for their relative importance, and finally calculating an index number to show the result for all the chief price groups, such as farm and non-farm.

Economic Scissors Wide Open

The department's index gives the 1909-1914 average prices as the baseline (called 100) of comparison. All commodities are thus considered as starting off at level in that period. Although prices had doubled, both farm and non-farm prices were still in line in 1920, the index numbers being 205 and 206, respectively. Then, arising out of the 1920 deflation, there was a sudden drop in both classes. But farm prices fell lower, and remained low whereas other prices kept on a remarkably even keel, with the two prices comparing at 138 and 155, respectively, in May, 1929. Such a situation is called in Russia the operation of the "economic scissors."

The present economic era has opened the scissors abnormally wide. In January, 1931, wheat, for example, was selling at the lowest price in 250 years, since, in fact, the reign of Charles II. But general prices were still above the pre-war level. Over the whole field the department gives the following contrast for last month:

Farm products, 60.

The things that the farmer has to buy, 121.

Taxes that he has to pay, 266.

Very impersonal the figures appear as a yardstick of these very human relations. But this is the only manner of presenting the contrast between farm and city life short of a turn at running a farm. Little imagination is required, however, to translate these figures into terms of the human equation. What is so abundantly clear is that the farmer has been shorn of a tremendous amount of buying power.

Rural Market Stagnates

To express the loss of farm purchasing power in the terms we have chosen, it would be necessary to say that such a number of radios, machines, and city gadgets cannot now be marketed among the farm population. That is plainly impossible. We live in a money economy, and we must go back to dollars and cents to assess the loss of farm income.

In 1920 a peak for agricultural workers, farm income stood at $16,000,000,000. It has now dropped to $5,000,000,000.

When the farmers reach a condition where they cannot consume the products of the factory, then the farm problem becomes national in its scope. The loss of $11,000,000,000 has made a national problem out of what was formerly regarded by too many people as a sectional problem. In fact, economic commentators are wondering whether the roots of the economic malaise, which started for the nonfarm classes in 1929, are not to be found in the antecedent agricultural troubles, which, it will have been observed, go back to 1920.

The figures that have been given of the wide disparities in farm and nonfarm prices are partly explained by the abnormal circumstances of the last three years. During a fall of prices the manufacturer is better able to curb production than the farmer, who will go on producing, in the hope that in the long interval between sowing and reaping, which is so much longer than the manufacturing lag between raw material buying and factory output, farm prices will rally. But, as we have seen, the basic disparity was in operation for nearly a decade prior to 1929.

British Parties Maintain Ratios In Borough Polls

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 2—The British borough election results announced today leave control of the chief provincial municipalities in much the same hands as before, except in Sheffield. There Labor, after six years' continuous rule, has been replaced by a Conservative-Liberal. Leyton, an East End industrial constituency near London, has also passed from Socialist to anti-Socialist rule.

On the other hand Labor has gained control in Neath and Jarrow, industrial constituencies in South Wales and North England respectively. It has also held or improved its position in most of the other of these not very numerous localities, including Merthyr-Tydfil and East Ham and West Ham where it has hitherto been in majority. Upon the whole Labor has gained slightly more seats than it has lost.

In the Glasgow municipal election the Socialists and Anti-Socialists remain in the same relative proportions as before, but Labor's extreme Left Wing has gained two seats from the more moderate section of this group.

Mrs. Hoover Joins In School Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—When Mrs. Herbert Hoover went out to the Gordon Junior High School in Georgetown yesterday to join the school's fifth anniversary celebration by planting a young oak tree, she came away with her arms full of gifts the boys and girls had made for her. There was a clown doll in a blue suit which 13-year-old Patricia Chanaka told Mrs. Hoover was for "Your Peggy Ann," her granddaughter; a rice paper airplane for Peter, her grandson, and a hammered copper tray for Mrs. Hoover's desk.

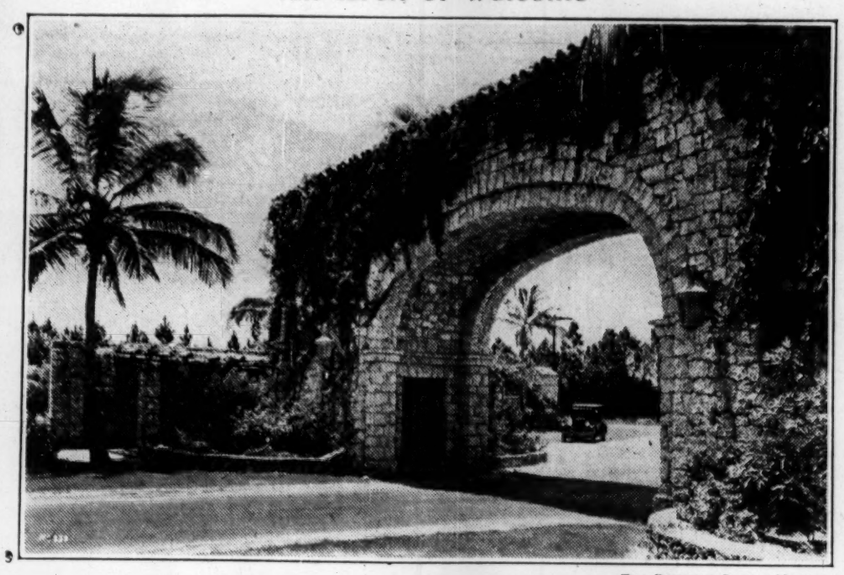
All of the gifts were the handiwork of Gordon Junior High students. The doll was fashioned by girls of the domestic art class while a boy member of the arts and crafts class hammered the tray from a sheet of old copper, according to a design chosen in competition.

Invitations to the affair were printed in the school shop. Among these who accepted were board of education members and several cabinet ladies. Mrs. Walter F. Brown, wife of the Postmaster General; Mrs. Charles Francis Adams and Mrs. Roy D. Chapin, wife of the Secretary of Commerce represented the Cabinet.

McCARTHY JOINS FOX FILMS

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Mr. S. R. Kent, president of the Fox Film Corporation announced yesterday that Mr. Charles E. McCarthy has been appointed director of publicity and advertising. Mr. McCarthy recently resigned a similar post with the Paramount Publix Corporation.

An Arch of Welcome



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GATEWAY TO CORAL GABLES, FLA.

Granada Entrance, Looking Toward Tamiami Trail, Is One of Numerous Flower-Covered Coral Gates That Give Walled City Effect.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—While not actually a walled city, Coral Gables possesses numerous city gates which, with the entire architecture of the place restricted to the Mediterranean type, produce a medieval atmosphere that is surprising.

These city gates are built of solid coral rock which, because of its porous and rugged appearance, helps carry out the illusion of great age. Brilliant flame vines, with palm trees and other exotic plants, produce veritable pictures of tropical luxuriance.

HEAVY HAND AGAIN LAID ON MUZHIK

Soviet Returns to Old Repressive Acts Against Private Farmer

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The plenary session of the Communist Party Central Committee, which took place here between Sept. 29 and Oct. 2, was awaited with considerable anticipation both by Russian and foreign observers in Moscow. It was held under circumstances of strictest secrecy—the Soviet newspapers did not even mention the session until its labors were completed. It produced resolutions so conventional and unoriginal in character that they would have scarcely attracted more than passing notice if they had appeared in less authoritative form.

A plenary session of this committee is something like a party Parliament. The party congress which is held at irregular intervals — there have been two in the last five years —elects a central committee as a supreme party executive during the period between congresses. This body, which includes 69 members and 67 "candidates," or alternate members, in practice delegates its executive functions largely to the smaller group of 10 who constitute the Political Bureau, the real ultimate source of power in the Soviet Union. But the central committee is convened in plenary session two or three times a year.

The committee found that the success of the so-called collective farm trade introduced last spring when peasants were permitted to sell their goods more freely on the markets was "insufficient."

A resolution called for a drive against the extremely high prices which prevail on private markets and for a ruthless campaign against speculators and middlemen. Factories were urged to rely more on decentralized sources of food supply, such as long-term contracts with collective farms.

A resolution on provision of goods for broad consumption was in a similar vein. Noting that the quantity and quality of manufactured goods remain low — the percentage of spoiled goods is said to have increased in 1932 by comparison with 1931 and amounts to over 20 per cent in the textile industry and over 17 per cent in the woolen industry —the Central Committee prescribes measures to effect technical improvement in the industries which produce directly for the consumer.

Pointing out that the iron and steel industries are considerably behind their schedules and are hence holding back other branches which require metal, another resolution outlines a number of reforms which should be introduced in this branch of economic life.

It seems curious that such a basic subject as agriculture was not mentioned in the resolutions of the Central Committee, while food supply was referred to slightly and indirectly.

There can be a negative as well as a positive significance about the decisions of this important gathering. In going no further in its recommendations, the Central Committee indicated its belief that the crisis of food supply and of agrarian underproduction in the Soviet Union can be solved without any abandonment of the new economic policies, which have been carried into effect under the Five-Year Plan.

What strikes an outside observer as the most formidable of the dangers now confronting the Soviet régime, the danger that the mass of the peasantry may simply lose the will to work as a result of a system that in some respects has substituted requisitions for free exchange between city and village, is apparently not regarded as urgently serious by the Soviet leaders. At least they seem to believe that an increased flow of manufactured goods into the villages will relieve the situation.

Even those concessions which were made to the peasants in the spring and early summer are being limited and in some cases withdrawn. The exemption from requisitions—except for grain—accorded to peasants living in a 50-kilometer zone around Moscow has been canceled. The decree obliging individual peasants to rent their horses to collective farms is a new blow at individual farming. A tax in kind on meat, so framed as to discriminate sharply against the individual peasants has recently been adopted. Since the freer trade which was introduced last spring did not bring out enough food to lower prices on the private market, there is now a tendency to resort to more rigorous measures to extract foodstuffs from the peasants.

The real test of the Soviet food situation will come not in the immediate future, when the country still has the benefit of the last harvest, but in early spring, when food supply in Russia always sinks to a seasonal low level. Then it will be easier to judge whether the recent decision of the Communist Party Central Committee to mark time and to take no very new or original steps to meet the food shortage was justified.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

ONTARIO

Kitchener: Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate, 787 King Street, West, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.
St. Thomas: Vocational School Auditorium, Flora Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 8.

QUEBEC

Montreal: Mount Royal Hotel, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.

United States

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington (Third Church): Memorial Continental (D. A. R.) Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, Northwest, 8 p. m., Nov 11.

MARYLAND

Baltimore (Third Church): Ford's Theater, Fayette Street, near Eutaw, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 11.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, 12m., Nov. 10. Radiocast Stations WNAC and WEAN.
Medford: High School Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Norwood: Junior High School Hall, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 6.
Wakefield (auspices First Church, Reading): Wakefield Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 6.

NEW JERSEY

Plainfield: Plainfield High School, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 6.
Ridgefield Park: High School Auditorium, Hobart Street, between Bergen and Euclid Avenues, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 12.

NEW YORK

Baldwin: High School Auditorium, Pershing Boulevard, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 10.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 10.
Fredonia (auspices First Church, Dunkirk): Chapel, Fredonia Normal School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.
Ithaca: Savings Bank Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.
Mt. Kisco (auspices First Church, Katonah): The Legion Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 8.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park, West, and Sixty-eighth Street, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 6. Radiocast Station WINS, 1180 kilocycles.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, Main Street, East, and Prince Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.
Spring Valley: High School Auditorium, 89 South Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 6.
Whitestone: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 11.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bryn Mawr (auspices First Church, Ardmore): Bryn Mawr Theater, Lancaster Pike, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 6.
Erie: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 11.

VERMONT

Barre: Woman's Club Hall, Woman's Club Building, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

WOOL MARKET PLAN OF HOOVER RAISING PRICES

Corporation Head Tells of Accomplishments in Past Few Months

Hundreds of thousands of shepherds—or farmers who run small flocks of sheep, are marketing their wool at its value through the cooperative marketing plan of the Hoover Administration. Many of the western growers this year are able to obtain advances up to 50 per cent over prices obtainable at shearing time, as a result of the activities of the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

This marketing channel, with headquarters in Boston, represents 35,000 odd growers of wool throughout the entire United States and is the federal contribution to the wool growing section of the farming community of the nation.

Mr. Sol Mayer of San Angelo, Texas, president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, who spends a great deal of his time in Boston, in an interview outlines the outstanding achievements of the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

"About one-third of the country's wool clip is produced in the so-called 'fleece wool' sections," said Mr. Mayer. "Some of this wool is among the choicest produced in the United States. The only outlet heretofore has been through speculative channels and, as these small clips have had to pass through several hands before reaching the manufacturer, the cost of distribution has been very great.

Average Fixed Price

"An average fixed price has been paid in such sections, little preference being given to choice clips, as that might tend to raise asking prices for the less desirable clips. The National Wool Marketing Corporation grades all fleece wools into large commercial lines so that each individual lot can enjoy the same advantage in the market as the large clips from the West and be sold on its individual merits. This, I think, is the greatest achievement of the National to date.

"The National has tried in every conceivable way to stabilize the markets in all producing sections. From this labor non-members have profited, in that they have been able to market their clips through private channels at higher prices than would have been obtainable without the competition furnished by the National. This, nevertheless, has been beneficial to growers who market through coöperative channels.

"It has prevented, to a considerable extent, bargain counter sales which would, naturally, tend to demoralize markets in distributing centers. The fairly strong prices now prevailing in the distributing centers are largely the result of the National's efforts.

"During May and June, this year, our home markets had reached their lowest levels since 1896. The protective tariff of 34 cents a clean pound was entirely ignored. Thinking that still lower levels might be reached, the mills refused to anticipate future needs and the markets came to a practical standstill. Late in July, signs of approaching improvement began to appear and in August a buying wave came suddenly and unexpectedly. It was evident that confidence in values had returned. At first, prices obtainable were deplorably low, but during the week ending Aug. 13 the National took the lead in advancing its asking prices 5 cents a clean pound, which represented an advance of a full 15 per cent above what had, up to that time, been current market.

At Higher Values

"Some wool was sold at these higher values, and it can be stated in fairness to Summer Street wool houses that they generally followed the National's lead in advancing their prices. During the week ending Aug. 27, the National again advanced its prices up to a point fully 30 per cent above the lowest point of the market three weeks previous. Wool prices had declined 37 per cent between January and July, 1932, so that this new advance by the National regained all but 7 per cent of this loss.

"During the week ending Sept. 10, the National again marked up its prices, asking 50 cents for choice warp selected 12 months' Texas wool and corresponding higher prices for other grades. At that time, comparable foreign wool would cost, landed in Boston duty paid, approximately 14 cents, clean, more than our asking prices for Texas wool, so that competition from abroad was out of the question.

"These moves by the National have contributed more than anything else to the higher wool prices now being realized, and it will be the policy of the National to mark up its asking prices again as fast as conditions permit.

"In many other ways the National has been of great benefit to growers in every section. Through preshearing loans it has helped many growers to pull through hard winters and the hardships conferred by abnormally low prices for their products. It has furnished reliable market information, obtainable through no other sources. It has posted the growers as to conditions of supply and probable demand. Each clip is carefully examined upon arrival and the growers are then advised of their contents. Suggestions for improvement of their clips are offered.

"That the National has proven its value to the wool growers of the United States is hardly open to question. We haxe experienced a constantly declining market since 1925 and as wool now is not yielding the cost of production, w can reasonably expect permanent improvement. The next few years, if history repeats itself, should firmly establish the value of orderly marketing."

Nevada Bank Chain Being Reorganized

RENO, Nev., Nov. 2 (AP)—Under an official 12-day business and banking holiday, reorganization of the George Wingfield banks went forward today while officials awaited the return of Gov. Fred B. Balzar from Washington, D. C., where he sought a $2,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

One of Reno's four banks, two at Las Vegas near the Hoover Dam and two at Ely in the State's copper mining center, ignored the holiday. A theratened run on the First National Bank of Reno was dissipated when directors announced $1,500,000 in gold and currency had been received from San Francisco and the institution was prepared to meet all demands.

Of the 26 banks in the State 12 are in the Wingfield chain, which has deposits in excess of $15,000,000.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Virginia H. Clarke, Los Angeles, Calif.
Harold E. Bonser, Newburyport, Mass.
Mrs. G. H. Wegele, Pittsburgh, Penna.
G. H. Wegele, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Charles G. Keferstein, Portland, Maine.
John S. McDougall, Olympia, Wash.
Mrs. Margaret H. Soule, Superior, Ariz.
Miss Mildred Terry, New York City.
Mrs. Maude A. May, Brookline, Mass.
Miss Clara Alpers, New York City.
Samson T. Tessner, Houston, Texas.
Mrs. Florence N. Prichard, Aurora, Ill.
Mrs. Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Phila McAuliffe, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Mera M. Werner, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Emily H. Preston, Pasadena, Calif.
A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Pearl Tyer, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Minnie Goldsmith, Boston, Mass.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston, Mass.
Charles F. Claar, New York City.
Miss Georgia Beckley, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. A. A. H. Shumway, Chula Vista, Calif.

'Maggie' Gains on 'Ad-o-line,' Joins List of 'Historic Spots'

D. A. R. Journeys to Ducktown, Tenn., and Marks Place Where 'When You and I Were Young' Found Its Inspiration Years Ago

DUCKTOWN, Tenn., Nov. 2 (AP)—The creaking old mill where "Maggie" lived when she was young has been still a long time but travelers who wander to the hill looking for a site made famous by a love song can find it easily now.

There is a marker that tells all about it—the mill, "Maggie," the miller and the man who married "Maggie" and wrote a tender piece about her. The poem later became a song "When You and I Were Young, Maggie" and it made "Maggie" just about as well known as "Adeline" (pronounced Ad-o-line on occasions) whose "fair face beams" in another popular number.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have marked the place where George W. Johnson met, wooed and married Maggie Harris and then wrote a poem about her. The old mill still stands.

Tennessee historians say Johnson was a rambler, a hunter of gold who heard strange tales from Indians about wealth in the mountains of East Tennessee. That was early in the eighteenth century and Johnson loaded his canoe and took off from his home near the mouth of the Hiwassee River.

He followed the river and reached Spring Creek and then paddled up it. Finally, the water became so shallow he abandoned his canoe and walked. Far up the creek, he heard a mill creaking. It had been there many years even then. The miller ground meal for Indians and pioneers. Johnson strode toward the mill and then saw "Maggie." She was young then. Johnson forgot about the gold and stuck around until he won "Maggie's" hand. He took her to his home down the river.

They returned together to the old mill when both were aged and gray. The scene of his romance touched Johnson. So he wrote a little piece about when he and "Maggie" were young. She still was fair to him, he wrote.

Historians say his poem was found later by a musician, J. A. Butterfield, who set it to music.

LIBERALS AHEAD IN CUBAN VOTING

HAVANA, Nov. 2 (AP)—A slim vote and violence marked yesterday's Cuban elections, in which President Machado's Liberal Party apparently won another sweeping victory. The voters selected half the House of Representatives, two senators and provincial and municipal officers. Three persons were killed during the day.

Returns were meager yesterday, but the reports already received showed that the Liberals were sweeping local offices. Conservative candidates in several municipalities in Havana Province withdrew, charging that soldiers guarding the polls were indulging in coercion.

Paris Arms Plan Termed One-Sided In Italian Paper

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Nov. 2—Signs that Italy is preparing to reject the French disarmament plan are now beginning to appear.

The Government refuses to reveal its attitude until the plan is formally presented at Geneva. But the silence the Fascist press hitherto has maintained on the Herriot proposal was broken this morning by Il Mattino of Naples, which in an editorial criticizes the plan as one which suits France alone without actually reducing armaments.

The whole world, the paper says, wants to be relieved of the present heavy burden of armaments which threaten peace and prevent the return of prosperity. The French plan offers nothing in the way of general disarmament, Il Mattino declares.

The article concludes by expressing surprise at the attitude of the French Government, which, it says, can only be regarded as a sign that France wishes to establish a military hegemony over Europe.

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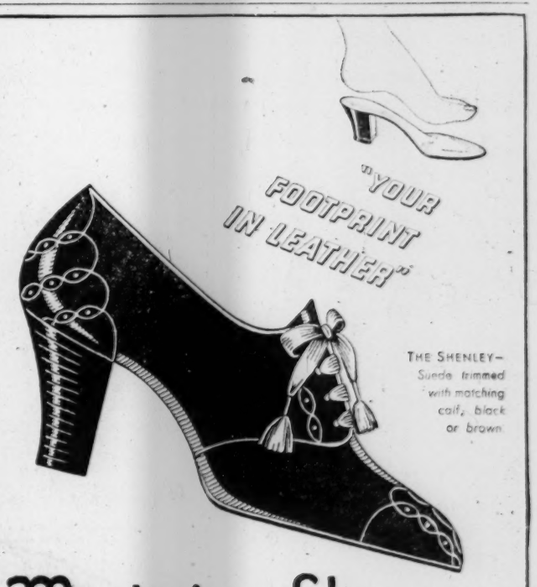

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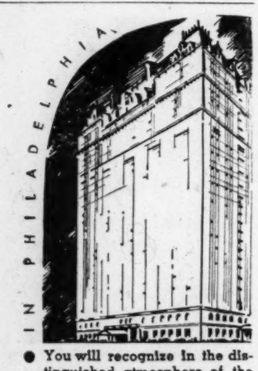

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BAKER ATTACKS G. O. P. SUPPORT OF HIGH TARIFF

Speech at Brooklyn Recalls Idealism of Wilson to Fellow Democrats

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—The Borough of Kings, bailiwick of Tammany Hall's chief ally, Mr. John H. McCooey, national committeeman, set the match to the Democratic campaign fireworks that are to be the order in New York State this final week of the presidential canvass last night. A string of rallies was opened, at the chief of which in Brooklyn, Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Woodrow Wilson Cabinet, was the speaker. Before returning to Cleveland Mr. Baker is scheduled for a speech in Boston tomorrow night, and a third in Montclair, N. J., on Friday.

The growth of a doctrine in the Republican Party that America should remain economically isolated from the rest of the world was Mr. Baker's chief point of "intellectual difference" with the Republican leadership, he said, declaring that the country had substituted for the idealism of Wilson a policy of "stark selfishness" and was today suffering its consequences.

Mr. Baker discounted Republican forecasts of a serious reaction if President Hoover fails of reelection. Ruin for the country had been the Republican forecast in the event of a Democratic victory in every political campaign since 1876, he declared, "yet the two Democratic Presidents of that period—Cleveland and Wilson—would be remembered when the rest had been forgotten."

"Each time a Democrat has been elected," he added, "the country has regained its composure and resumed its sense of humor the next morning after the election."

Turning the brunt of his attack on the G. O. P. tariff stand, Mr. Baker termed "Mr. Hoover's sudden and violent conversion to the Hawley-Smoot tariff" the chief menace to the nation at this time. With American industry expanded to the stage where its survival depended on a large export business, the Republicans, Mr. Baker said, had put up a tariff so high that today the United States had suffered a greater loss in foreign trade than any other nation and was, with Russia, the most isolated country in the world.

Mr. Baker attributed present trade conditions primarily to overstimulation of business during the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover Administrations, which brought about a productive capacity in excess of domestic requirements while tariff barriers were raised which made it impossible for the nation's customers abroad to meet their obligations with goods. There followed, he said, the policy of foreign lending to enable other nations to continue buying in the United States. When these obligations reached about $13,000,000,000 total and it became apparent that these debtors could not meet the interest, let alone the principal, he said, the collapse of 1929 came.

Mr. Baker was escorted into Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn, by Mr. McCooey, who had the red flares lighted and the bands playing in 28 other strategic points of his borough as well. The chief block of New York City voters lives in Kings, and that makes Mr. McCooey general of one of the biggest armies of voters in American politics. Arcadia Hall was packed with 4000 of them, and they greeted Mr. Baker with a flourish. His address was radiocast on a nation-wide hookup.

PLEA TO ELECT HOOVER MADE BY FIRESTONE

Industrial Leader Praises His 'Foresight, Courage and Ability'

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 2 (AP)—Asserting "President Hoover has met and overcome conditions more serious than any President since Abraham Lincoln," Mr. Harvey S. Firestone, chairman of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, urged his reëlection last night in an address prepared for delivery over an NBC-WEAF radio network.

"We do not need a change in administration," he said. "We need a change in attitude. In place of despair, we need courage. In place of fear, we need confidence."

Speaking first from the "viewpoint of the farmer," and then "as a manufacturer and business man," Mr. Firestone said, "I cannot urge you too strongly to study the character and look into the background and accomplishments of the man whom you chose to head this great enterprise (the Government of the United States)."

Citing Mr. Hoover's successful handling in 1922, as Secretary of Commerce, of the export restriction on crude rubber as a means of raising the world's rubber prices, Mr. Firestone said:

"This is just one illustration of President Hoover's foresight, courage and ability to protect the American people—I say American people, for President Hoover is too big and conscientious to lend his ability and power to help any group or class of people to the detriment of others." . . .

"President Hoover has always stood for a protective tariff, sufficiently high against foreign goods to protect the standards of living of the American farmer and working man. I believe the American farmers know that the protective tariff is a retaining wall between them and ruinous foreign competition. This protection must be maintained."

Enumerating achievements of the Administration— the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Farm Board, national welfare work, immigration restriction, retention of the gold standard, Mr. Firestone declared:

"I might go on, enumerating measure after measure, all of which show the character of the man who has met fearlessly and with grim determination the reverses that have swept our country as a result of a world-wide depression. But there is one thing of which we can be sure.

"That same high courage—that same determined handling of staggering problems—would continue to work for us if we think straight, and do not attempt to change leaders just as recovery is under way."

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Republican State Committee talk.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 Talk, Mr. Frank A. Goodwin.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, "Capt. Diamond's Adventures."
8:30 Political talk.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes, organ.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 Political talk.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips H. Lord.
10:15 Dutch Band.
10:30 Bridgeway Orchestra.
10:45 Republican news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC dance music.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, Safety Soldiers.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Harold Hurley, tenor.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Republican Radio League.
8:45 Address, Mr. Newton D. Baker, from Tremont Temple.
9:30 Andrew Jacobson's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Democratic Committee; Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
10:45 NBC, Mildred Bailey, songs.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-241m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; vocal.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Three Smiles, vocal trio.
6:30 Bob Emery's Radio Gang.
6:40 Nonpartisan Committee talk.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Talk, Mr. William S. Youngman.
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, Whispering Jack Smith; Hummingbirds, female trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam" baritone.
8:30 Talk, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
8:45 CBS, Quartet and organ.
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Republican State Committee talk.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1110kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 CBS, Democratic Committee; Miss Jane Hoey and Dr. Josephine Baker
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
7:30 Boston School Committee talk.
7:45 Al Moore's Jolly Tars.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Hawaiian Echoes.
8:30 CBS, Dictators; orchestra.
8:45 "Reminiscences," Mr. Oliver Bennett.
9:00 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:15 New England Council talk.
9:30 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell, songs.
10:45 CBS, Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:05 p. m.—Pianist; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Classical recordings.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels — Hildreth and Weir.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Republican National Committee talk.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Sally and Bob."
3:30 p. m.—Cooking school.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, "Thursday Special."
4:45 p. m.—Studio recital.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and mus cal.
1:15-2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Studio music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Chemical Society lecture.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, American Museum of Natural History: "The Antique Use of Gems," Herbert Whitlock, curator.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air: music appreciation.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Boston University-Oxford University debate.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS musical program.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period; news.
3:15 p. m.—Piano recital.
3:30 p. m.—Cremona String Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, American Legion Trade Revival Campaign speaker.

Spotlight to Shine On Honey Industry

Nation-wide agencies will draw attention during the week of Nov. 7 to the honey industry as it thrives in the hives of the United States, with newspaper and radio allusions to this composite delicacy provided by the bees and wildflowers.

According to the Amherst (Mass.) Record, a pound of honey, which is only that much weight of sweetness to the casual thinker, is the result of long days of warm sunshine, multitudes of flowers and the ceaseless industry of bees storing the residue of their treasure hunts in their homes of wax.

Stamps Depict Washington's Home To Commemorate Bicentennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 2—Hundreds of varicolored stamps and pen and ink have been used to make a reproduction of an oil painting of George Washington's Mount Vernon home, which is being shown in a local shop window in commemoration of the Washington Bicentennial.

The reproduction, which is four feet long and two feet high, is the work of one of the sisters of the Shaker Colony in Canterbury, and is illustrative of the work being done by members of the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the work is the use of the stamps in such a way to bring out the actual appearance of the dwelling and its surroundings, even to the green of the grass and the brown of the tree trunks.

The walls of the house are pictured by light red Washington two-cent stamps, with the shutters of one-cent green stamps. Yellow stamps are used for the window-panes to give the effect of light shining through. The tree trunks are made of dark brown stamps and the lawn of various green ones.

Even the lattice work, columns and porch are constructed of the white edges of current stamp sheets, while the shadows on the homestead are obtained by use of heavily canceled issues.

For the chimney Martha Washington issues have been employed, while various Washington Bicentennial issues form the archway which led from the house to the stables and cattle inclosure.

Most of the stamps used in the work are Washington varieties, but several picture Washington's closest friends, including Count Pulaski, Rochambeau, Nathan Hale, and such prominent leaders as Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt.

Practically the only item in the reproduction which is not made of stamps is the picture of Washington mounted on his favorite white horse. This is located in the lower left hand corner. The outline of the building, windows, doors and porch and so forth, have been drawn in ink.

LINFIELD TO HEAD JEWISH BUREAU

Dr. H. S. Linfield, director of the statistical department of the American Jewish Committee, has resigned to become head of the newly organized Jewish Statistical Bureau, according to an announcement by the latter organization.

Dr. Linfield has done much research along statistical lines in connection with Jewish population. During the past 11 years with the American Jewish Committee, he twice prepared estimates of Jewish population in the United States, one in 1920, when his figure was 3,600,000 Jews, and the other in 1927, when his estimate was 4,230,000. He has written several books, including the "American Jewish Year Book," "The Communal Organization of the Jews of the United States," and "Statistics of Jews."

MILLS ANSWERS GLASS ON GOLD STANDARD ISSUE

Republican Strategy Used in Prompt Reply on Radio Network

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Vigorous denials by Mr. Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia and former Secretary of the Treasury, that the United States had at any time been threatened with loss of the gold standard met equally emphatic response last night by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, present Secretary of the Treasury, in the first incident of its kind in the history of broadcasting.

In a nation-wide radio address, scheduled in advance, Senator Glass, who served in President Wilson's Cabinet, presentd the Democratic version of fiscal issues which have been prominent in the present election.

The Hoover Secretary of the Treasury was able to get Senator Glass's confidential speech in advance; buy time on the same broadcasting circuit; and put the Republican answer on the air only a little while after the original indictment was made.

Until the last minute, the Democrats and Senator Glass did not know that their speech had come into the hands of their opponents, or that an immediate answer was intended. Informed of the fact, Senator Glass asked why a direct debate had not been arranged and denounced what he described as "the backstairs method of controversy."

Review Party Policies

On the other hand, Republicans were well pleased with their strategy, and Mr. Mills declared:

"I have to disagree with most of the Senator's premises and all of his conclusions."

Senator Glass centered his attack on the statement by President Hoover at Des Moines that at the height of the financial crisis the United States had been within "two weeks" of going off the gold standard.

If this had been so, Senator Glass declared, then the Administration had been "guilty of amazing dishonesty" in failing to give warning to those who had bought nearly $4,000,000,000 of government securities, based on gold.

Mr. Mills, on the other hand, reviewing the various fiscal measures of President Hoover, declared they had been "constructive, coherent and well cushioned to protect the American people."

Cites Democratic Coöperation

In defending Democratic policies, Senator Glass denied statements of President Hoover and his supporters that economic troubles had their origin in Europe, and the Republican assertion that Democrats impeded administration efforts to balance the budget and improve business. In addition, he said President Hoover is claiming credit for measures that could have been enacted only with Democratic coöperation.

Of the inflationary proposals which he attributed to the President, he said that if they had been enacted they would "not only have tempted foreign raids on our gold reserves but would have incited a dangerous domestic demand for redemption."

"Had these proposals been adopted," he said, "they would have made millions of dollars of foreign securities with which this country was deluged by administration connivance a basis for tremendous credit expansion."

Referring to President Hoover's statement that the United States was within two weeks of being driven off the gold standard last winter, Senator Glass said that if this was true, administration leaders "were guilty of amazing dishonesty" in failing "so to advise the banks and private investors." During the period from Jan. 1 to June 30, he said, the Treasury with the President's approval sold $3,709,213,450 of treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness redeemable in gold.

Lists Causes of Slump

Reviewing events leading up to the business slump, the Senator said an era of cheap money was started during the Harding Administration and expensive governmental activities expanded. Without precedent or authority, he said, the State Department took upon itself to pass upon loans to foreign nations and later made a "childish" differentiation between the terms "approved" and "unobjected."

Great banking institutions, he continued, by "high pressure methods and with salesmen "not too scrupulous to invoke the moral obligation thus incurred by the State Department, were enabled to sell these high-interest-bearing but now worthless foreign securities in competition with our own state and municipal industrial and commercial securities."

Going on to banking practices, Senator Glass said it was asserted on reliable authority that "our reserve banks indorsed millions of dollars of acceptances for foreign banks," which he termed "a thing unprecedented."

Mills Defends Régime

In brief, Mr. Mills's reply was an appeal for the support of President Hoover and a denial of many of Senator Glass's assertions. He said the foundation of economic recovery had been laid and "We will not have to wait much longer for the dawn of the day we have been looking for."

Referring to the House financial program, Mr. Mills said: "I knew that he (Mr. Glass) disavowed it. The trouble is that the Democratic Party nominated the very man under whose leadership that program was put through for the great office of Vice-President, and, more important still, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency does not take his place alongside Senator Glass. He does not disavow it. Would he had the Senator's courage!"

The Secretary contended the Administration did not encourage speculation during the boom years of 1928 and 1929. In this connection he said Mr. Andrew Mellon, then Secretary of the Treasury, supported the policy of increasing the discount rates of Reserve banks all during the spring of 1929. He added that in February, 1929, the Federal Reserve Board also issued a warning against the excessive use of credit for speculative purposes, and cautioned the member banks that it was not proper for them to make use of the rediscount facilities for the purpose of making speculative loans or maintaining them. Mr. Mills declared this warning came on top of one that had been issued in June of the previous year.

Drain on Currency

The Secretary reiterated previous statements that the United States was in danger of going off the gold standard. He said:

"There can be no escape from the fact that a further drain on our currency in gold, as large and increasing as rapidly as the drain of the previous autumn, coming on top of a prolonged period of credit contracting and business demoralization, would have set in motion forces of destruction so great that they might overwhelm any country, no matter how strong its financial position might be.

"I stand by that statement," he said, adding that under the leadership of President Hoover forces of destruction were overcome.

To have given publicity to the real situation would have frustrated the success of the measures which were taken to maintain the gold standard, and would have brought on the distress which was averted, he explained.

Commercial Flying Remains Stable

Aviation's place in international commerce was indicated today by United States customs figures showing the number of airplanes and vessels arriving at the port of Boston for the first 10 months of this year. Arrivals numbered 1201 steamers, 90 schooners and gasoline boats, and nine airplanes, all from foreign ports, a total of 1300.

Customs officials enter and clear airplanes coming to or departing from this country from other nations. For the corresponding period a year ago, arrivals at Boston numbered 1208 steamers, 114 schooners and gasoline boats and nine airplanes.

An increase of 4525 passengers arrived at Boston from other countries during this period. The number from overseas was 7497; from Newfoundland 388; from Canada 31,583, and from the West Indies, Central America and Bermuda 5225, a total of 44,631. A year ago, passenger arrivals from overseas totaled 6296; from Newfoundland 756; Canada 30,252, and West Indies, Central America and Bermuda 2862.

FOUNDATION REPORTS FINANCIAL POSITION

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The annual report of the Rockefeller Foundation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, issued Monday, discloses that of the total ledger value of investments, amounting to $191,793,207 at the year's close, investments in bonds totaled $82,541,204 and in stocks $109,252,003.

The proportion of the fund in bonds increased to about 43 per cent from 42 per cent in the year preceding.

Everest Challenges the Airplane

★ ★ ★

Noted Mountain Offers Problems—New Arabian Route—A Blimp Comes to Rest

★ ★ ★

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IT MUST be doubtful if flying men have ever planned a more picturesque endeavor than the coming assault on Mt. Everest. As a mere matter of height it is nothing out of the way, for the mountain's estimated height is 29,002 feet, and Mr. Cyril Uwins, who recently broke the altitude record, reached a height of 43,976 feet. But the difficulties do not lie only in the height.

Mt. Everest lies in the heart of a great range of peaks, where the winds blow with hurricane force and where any landing must be almost impossible. For long periods throughout the year the peak is hidden from view by clouds. Lord Clydesdale, who is the leader of the attempt, has said that even the first part of the flight from the airdrome at the foot of the Himalayas is over 'impossible' country.

It is possible that the very same machine used by Mr. Uwins will be used in the Everest attempt as well as another of similar performance. Both pilots will carry cameras so that a pictorial record may be obtained, and both will use heated clothing and oxygen apparatus.

★ ★ ★

New British-Arabian Route

Owing to the termination of the agreement between Great Britain and Persia by which the liners of Imperial Airways flew over Persian territory to Karachi, the route has now been changed. Instead of going by the rugged mountainous northern shore of the Persian Gulf the journey is made down the Arabian coast over many islands.

After leaving Basra, Koweit, governed by a sheik who is friendly to Britain, is passed. Next comes Bahrein, an island under the protection of the Indian Government. Here the passengers lunch before going on to spend the night at Sharjah.

The final day to Karachi takes a course through a pass in the mountains between Sharjah and Dibah, and then by the Gulf of Oman to Gwadar in British Baluchistan and on to the end of the flight in India.

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A Blimp at Smithsonian

Visitors to the Smithsonian Institution and its associated museums peering up at Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's plane "The Spirit of St. Louis," suspended from the roof beams of the hall of arts and industries building of the National Museum, and, at the "Bremen," German Junkers, first plane to make a westward Atlantic crossing, resting on the floor of the aircraft exhibit, will soon see the tiny Goodyear blimp, "Pilgrim" here too, having made its final landing in the institution as a contribution to the lighter-than-air side of aeronautical history.

Obviously the hall could not hold the gas envelope of the whole ship but with the lower half of its gas bag held in place by a huge bamboo ring and the three-passenger cabin resting on a taxi wheel, the Pilgrim, first passenger dirigible to be inflated with noninflammable helium gas, first of the Goodyear fleet of blimps and smallest of the fleet, calmly faces an inert future of exhibitionism.

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Can These Claims Be Met?

"Too good to be true," an airplane pilot might say if you offered him a ship with a motor of "great simplicity of construction, few moving parts, absence of noise, silence of operation, noninterference with radio reception, less weight than the conventional type of internal combustion power unit, use of 6-cent oil, reduced fire hazard and quick starting under all weather conditions." His skepticism, in light of what he already flies and "warms up" each day on the "apron," could well be understood. Yet flying tests are about to be held in Akron and other cities of a motor claiming to give all this. It is termed the world's first practical "binary vapor power" unit for airplane propulsion.

Months of secret experimentation by a group of Akron aeronautical engineers, expert pilots and practical mechanics on this new development in aviation history are expected to be climaxed by these tests.

Akron, responsible for much aviation history, is the home of Mr. Harold C. Johnston, designer of the new power unit. Mr. Duncan Macdonald, his technical adviser and a Pittsburgh engineer, says the invention promises quick revival of the aeronautical industry which has "become strangled by heavy hourly fuel consumption, rising fuel cost and excessive motor depreciation."

More than 200 hours of testing have already been carried out behind closed doors. Mr. Macdonald explained that the great degree of secrecy is maintained because of the radical departure of this unit from conventional gasoline engines. The backers of the project are preparing to produce the units in ranges of from 60 to 500 horsepower.

Harvard Adds Glass Flower Exhibits With New Shipment to Agassiz Museum

Agassiz Museum, Harvard University, has received another shipment of glass flowers, the first since 1929. They will be on display to the public on Saturday. This shipment also contains 23 new models of fruits and illustrates many of the fungus growths common on apples and pears.

Harvard's collection of glass flowers, world-renowned for their beauty, exquisite delicacy and intricate details of structure and color, was begun in 1886 by Prof. G. L. Goodale, then director of the Harvard Botanic Garden, who secured the services of Leopold and Rudolph Blaschka, father and son. Workmanship in decorative glass was hereditary in the family, being handed down from father to son for many generations. Rudolph Blaschka is the last of a long line of artificers who trace their art to Venician influences.

Models of various kinds of apples, including the Pippin, Alexander, Peach Red Summer, Emperor Alexander, and a spray of blossoms, have already been unpacked and mounted in cases. They illustrate in the minutest detail many of the rots and fungi which attack the fruit as it ripens.

One model illustrates a decaying apple, showing the hole in the skin left by the vacating larva of the apple moth. The fungus as it ripened, and spread, is shown in glass forming concentric rings.

Mr. Louis C. Bierweiler, assistant in the Bontanic Museum, has had charge of the care and preservation of the collection for many years and is at present engaged in arranging the new additions. He spent last summer in Europe and, while there, visited Mr. Blaschka at Dresden.

The exhibition, which now contains more than 240 families of flowering plants with a total of 803 species and more than 3200 analytical, magnified details, was made possible through the bequest of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ware of Boston and Miss Mary Lee Ware, as a memorial to Dr. C. E. Ware. The collection is said to be the only one of its kind in the world, for, with the exception of a vase of orchids and a single spray of flowers made for Mrs. Ware, and a few fruits in the Botanical Museum at Dresden, no other botanical specimens in glass by these artists are in existence.

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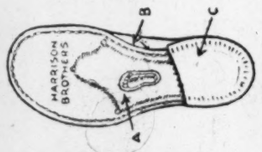
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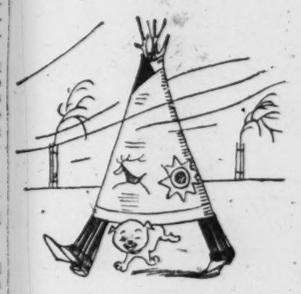
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HARVARD READY TO DEDICATE ITS NEW CHURCH

Memorial Structure in University Yard Practically Completed

Except for a few finishing touches yet to be administered by a handful of workmen, Harvard's new Memorial Church with Appleton Chapel included in the section behind the choir screen, is ready for the formal dedication exercises to be held Nov. 11. Plans for an Armistice Day service are being prepared under the direction of Dr. Willard L. Sperry, chairman of the board of preachers and dean of the Harvard Theological School.

It was originally planned to hold morning chapel exercises in the Appleton Chapel section, but so many students and instructors have attended daily that it has been necessary to use the main church.

The structure has been built by Harvard alumni as a World War memorial, the original proposal having been made by the Associated Harvard Clubs and accepted by the President and Fellows of Harvard College. Since ground was first broken in June, 1931, Mr. Charles A. Coolidge, architect of the firm of Coolidge, Shepley, Fulfinch & Abbott, has given his entire time and efforts to its erection and design. It is his work from basement to weathervane.

The main trend of exterior design is that of early colonial with Greek cornices and eaves. Beneath the eaves a frieze has been polychromized similar to that of the Parthenon. The stout wooden pillars have been designed after those of the Messina Palace, Italy, and give an impressive air to the broad portico.

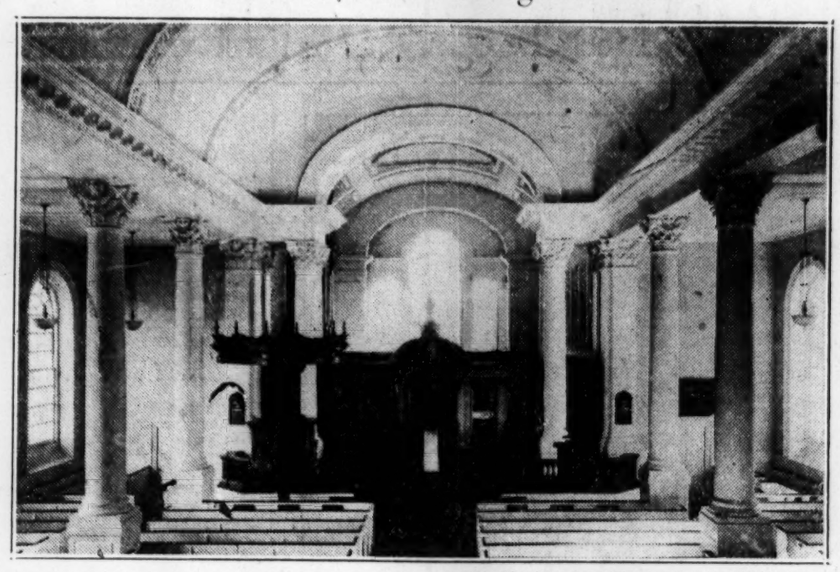
Crimson and white are the predominating colors inside. Tall pillars flank the two side aisles while four smaller ones, reaching from the altar to the ceiling, have for capital designs the four symbols of the gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John portrayed by a man's head, the head of a lion, a bull, and an eagle. The architect has introduced for the first time here, a Gothic motif in classic design.

Pillars, walls and pews are white and the rich crimson carpet forms a pleasing contrast. A new stock of Harvard hymn books has been ordered for the racks, those formerly used in Appleton Chapel being insufficient. A balcony, with pews identical with those in the main auditorium below, provides seats for about 200. In the basement are the offices of Dean Sperry and Dr. A. P. Harris, religious adviser to students.

In order to keep the memory of little old ivy-covered Appleton Chapel alive, the section at the east end of the nave has been called "Appleton Chapel." Here it was originally intended to hold morning chapel exercises. On Sundays it is used for the choir.

A pulpit has been given to the church by Trinity Church, Boston, in memory of Phillips Brooks, fifth Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts and for many years a preacher at Harvard.

Here Harvard Holds Religious Services



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INTERIOR OF NEW MEMORIAL CHURCH

Built by Harvard Alumni as a World War Memorial, the Structure Will Be Formally Dedicated on Armistice Day, Nov. 11.

Drys See Parallel Victory With Recent Hoover Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

result in a permanent victory, for it is considered doubtful that the wets ever again could muster as much strength as is possible now, following a period of disaffection and economic upheaval.

Dry Units Report Gains

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Anti-Saloon League, the Allied Forces for Prohibition, the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, and many other dry organizations report renewed activity and an encouraging response throughout the country.

The people, they say, are tending to exercise more sober and independent judgment in considering the fundamental issues. Mere unreasoning contemplation of unfavorable economic conditions is no longer influencing them against prohibition in such large numbers, it is said.

The W. C. T. U. reports steady expansion of its membership in the state units, other dry groups report added support, and scattered but forceful expressions of independent dry sentiment are heard daily.

Mobilized drys warn against "wasting" votes by failure to vote for a presidential candidate, or by voting for other than President Hoover, who, they say, is the most logical recipient of dry support. His stand, and that of the Republican Party, it is pointed out, is the least unfavorable to prohibition of the major parties. He offers the greatest guarantee for continued restriction of the liquor traffic, for he proposes submission of a substitute involving a certain degree of federal regulation. He and his party do not insist on outright repeal, as does the Democratic Party.

Drys Urged to Vote for Hoover

Under a Republican régime, it is further explained, drys have a greater opportunity of protecting the gains under prohibition, and even of retaining national prohibition, than would be the case under the Democrats. A vote for President Hoover, it is emphasized, will not necessarily constitute a wet or even "damp" mandate, but will serve to protect the country against the extreme demands of the opposition.

Further, it is declared, a "protest," or "conscience" vote not only would tend to increase the strength of the less desirable of these two major candidates, but would fail to indicate any conclusive sentiment as a guide for legislators.

The drys indicated their superior numbers by helping to elect a dry President in 1928. If the entire dry strength is not now concentrated behind President Hoover, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt would likely win the election. In this event the dry voters, it is shown, would be split between President Hoover and the minor candidates, or not represented at all.

The dry strength thus represented behind any other losing candidate except Mr. Hoover would in no way be a fair indication of the entire dry sentiment. It would be more likely to show, on the face of it, a marked decrease in dry strength, for a great proportion of the total strength would be behind Mr. Hoover.

The duty of all drys, leaders urge, is not only to cast their own ballots and persuade others to cast theirs, but to encourage further this drift from the wet or undecided group to the dry side, by offering accurate information to those as yet unconvinced.

Must Get Out Large Vote

Analysis shows that wets win elections when a small proportion of the eligible number of voters is represented. The dry opportunity for victory thus increases with a larger vote. It also has been determined that the drys win more often when there has been a greater proportion of adults voting.

Official figures showing less drinking, less drunkenness, less crime, fewer deaths from alcohol, and a generally higher standard of living in the United States since enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment, dry advocates declare, indicate the success of this "experiment," and nullify contrary claims by wets, the leaders of whom are said to have, for the most part, selfish interests to serve in working for repeal.

It may be pointed out by dry workers, with the backing of abundant, authentic and readily available data that the amount of liquor consumed has been reduced under prohibition by as much as 60 per cent.

The fact that in some sections where enforcement has been made difficult by activities of wet interests, more drinking is seen by those who wish to see it, and reported by wet newspapers which wish to emphasize it, does not mean that such a situation is true throughout the country, it is pointed out. Neither can the results of casual observation in a limited area be used as a generality.

The fact remains, that the Government reports the per capita consumption of beverage liquor "plunging down like a spent rocket."

Remedy Is Enforcement

Drinking does exist to some extent, it is emphasized, not because of prohibition but because of the opposition of interests which would profit by the return of legal liquor. It is because of these efforts to block enforcement and encourage outright violation that the law is not wholeheartedly observed in some sections. The sensible way to correct this situation, drys urge, is not to repeal the law, but to uncover the motives of those who instigate the opposition, and obtain efficient enforcement.

With less drinking there naturally has been less drunkenness. Official jail and prison figures from cities, large and small, throughout the country show a marked decrease in the number of arrests for intoxication and in the number of crimes related to intoxication.

As arrests are now usually made at the least sign of intoxication the number intoxicated may be assumed to be even smaller in proportion than before prohibition, when an arrest was made only when the peace actually was disturbed. This decrease is especially notable in the smaller cities.

As to crime, it first must be considered that the population has increased, and that many new laws having no connection with the prohibition laws have been enacted. Of first importance is the automobile and its effect on the crime record. Bearing these circumstances, and the general economic situation, in mind it may be shown that there has been a marked decrease in crime in the United States under prohibition.

Figures Tell the Story

Dr. George Kirchwey, prominent criminologist, in referring to official United States Census Bureau figures, points out as a reason for encouragement a decline of from 35 to 40 per cent in the general crime rates in the United States from 1910 to 1927.

The sensational activities of gangsters, receiving false emphasis in a wet press, have led many to assume this big "noise" by a minority to represent a crime increase. Even if it is so mistakenly assumed, the connection with prohibition is but slight and indirect. Further, this remote connection is weakened when it is shown that the illicit liquor traffic is third or fourth down the list of remunerative underworld activities.

Much more is made from gambling, which, by the way, is not regulated by federal statute, than from liquor. The gangster, records show, is not "financed" by liquor, he is not a product of prohibition, for he existed long before, and he would not disappear were prohibition to be repealed. Private investigators, prosecuting officials, and prominent economists agree on this point.

The change in the type of crime in the past 12 years or so is logically attributed to the automobile and the sweeping economical and social shifts accompanying its development, and to the World War. Periods of moral unrest have followed every war, it is pointed out.

The automobile not only has added traffic law violations, mishaps, and vehicle thefts to the crime list, but has supplied to those involved in major crimes an efficient means of transportation.

Crime Conditions Vary

Crime conditions are more acute in some sections than in others—in sections where enforcement has been "hamstrung" by wet activities. For example, enforcement was satisfactory in New York until the state enforcement act was repealed. Anti-Saloon League officials state that the liquor interests, observing the law was being enforced efficiently, foresaw losses to their business unless state cooperation with the Government was withdrawn.

Repeal brought about by the same type of misleading propaganda, which since has flooded the entire country, followed. Relieved of the responsibility bestowed by the state act, local and state officers have failed to accomplish the results which are possible when full state cooperation declared by the United States Supreme Court to be the duty of every state, is accorded the federal forces. These federal forces, in turn, are hampered by this lack of state help, and with an inadequate force have found it impossible to maintain even imperfect enforcement in these sections. The fault obviously lies with those who brought about repeal of the state enforcement acts.

This same situation is found in other states which have repealed their enforcement acts, and in sections where virtual nullification is encouraged by the wets.

The average rate of fatalities from alcohol has decreased from 5.3 per 100,000 in wet years to 2.4 during prohibition years. Although there has been a slight increase since 1920, due to hampered enforcement, the highest rate, 3.7, in 1929, is lower than the lowest rate of 4.4, in 1915 for the pre-prohibition period. In 1913 the rate was 5.9 and in 1917 it dropped to 5.2. In 1920, during which prohibition was as efficiently enforced as it ever has been, this rate dropped to 1 per 100,000.

Other Apparent Signs

Likewise the once prosperous business of "curing" alcohol addicts has dropped to a point where but a few meagerly patronized establishments remain to care for the remnants of a trade which before prohibition kept hundreds of large centers busy constantly. Drys note that this decrease in business naturally is not regarded by the promoters of these "cures" as a favorable development, and that those who thus have lost could not be expected to look with approval upon prohibition, the cause of their losses.

Prohibition claims to have been a large contributing factor and to that extent is a success because from 1914 to 1931 there have been recorded benefits, the Department of Commerce says, such as a gain of 32 per cent in the volume of trade; a gain of 178 per cent in bank deposits; a gain of 211 per cent in savings banks; a gain of 48 per cent in the national income; a gain of 33 per cent in new life insurance, and a gain of 57 per cent in the average per capita income.

No wet nation in the world, large or small, has an economic record to compare with this.

Charges that the trade slump is due in part to prohibition and that repeal or the return of beer would bring back prosperity often are disregarded by some drys as not worthy of serious consideration. Political observers, however, declare this claim, no matter how weak, must not be overlooked.

No direct or indirect factor by which prohibition in the United States can in any way be blamed for a world business slump, which affected the United States among the last, ever has been pointed out, students of the issue say. The charge, they add, is made simply because the prohibition law happened to be in force in the United States over a period of 12 years, during three of which the whole world has experienced an economic recesssion.

A connection may be shown, but in a reversed position. The slump began, it is again pointed out, in other parts of the world where the liquor trade is comparatively unrestricted, and was felt in the United States not until its effects already were apparent in foreign countries. Favorable financial, economic, and social conditions brought about by prohibition are credited with protecting the United States against the full force of the slump. The gain in bank deposits quoted above is referred to in this connection.

Accumulations of savings through the period of prosperity and prohibition have tided over many who otherwise would have helped to form the ranks of rioting mobs such as recently have disturbed Germany, Ireland and England.

Evidence that there were about as many "blind pigs" and other illegal places for the sale of liquor before prohibition as there now are speakeasies refutes the wet charge that speakeasies outnumber the old saloons. Not only is it shown that saloons alone outnumbered the present so-called speakeasies, and that with the "blind pigs" the number of liquor houses before prohibition was many times the present number, but it is emphasized that one saloon of the old days, wide open on a main street, and brightly lighted and advertised, sold many times the amount of liquor passed out secretly in modern hidden speakeasies.

Drinking has decreased among young people, contrary to wet claims, statistics show. Statements from school and college heads, welfare workers, and others who come into close contact with youths of all classes report much less drinking. Some of the larger universities report considerable drinking and much wet sentiment, but, compared with pre-prohibition days, there still has been a great improvement, a careful study will show.

Fallacy On Use of Grain

As for grain, the return of liquor would be more likely to decrease than increase its use, farm leaders say. Whatever slight gain there might be in the added use of grain for liquor would be offset in the loss of grain used in the production of milk and other products, the consumption of which has increased considerably under prohibition.

Neither would the return of beer or even the legalization of the entire liquor traffic provide more jobs. Before prohibition the brewers themselves showed that in the whole industry there were less than 500,000 employed.

As about 400,000 of these were employed in saloons, which the wets say would not return, the difference of less than 100,000 would be all that could expect to get work. This many or more, however, would lose their jobs in dairies, candy factories, soft drink manufacturing plants, and other industries which have prospered since prohibition, and which would suffer if liquor were legalized.

Prohibition is the logical conclusion or result of a long process of liquor regulation. It was not "thrust" upon the country. Each previous plan attempted was a failure in that it showed the necessity of some further and more strict measure of control. National prohibition is the only measure which has proved sufficiently effective, with adequate support, to warrant its continuance.

Some Wets Sincere But Misled

It is true, drys admit, that many who sincerely oppose prohibition are motivated only by a desire to correct conditions which they see immediately about them or which have been described vividly to them. They, however, have been erroneously informed or influenced, or misled, or have had no adequate opportunity to observe widely and thoroughly, drys insist.

It is pointed out that most anti-prohibition propaganda is fomented directly or indirectly by brewers and others interested commercially in the liquor traffic; by those addicted to the alcoholic habit; by some newspapers which see added profits in liquor advertising, or which are owned and operated directly by wet interests; and by people who are paying large income taxes and who hope to have these reduced by taxation of liquor, thus throwing the burden onto the buyer of the drink.

Appeals from these groups, drys advise, of course are camouflaged in discussions of other issues bearing more directly on the interests of that class not burdened with high income taxes. Those who heed their claims, drys say, are unintentionally helping to further the interests of these groups with selfish interests.

Repeal, by taking away all restrictions but those few which were in force before prohibition, would return the nation to conditions as bad if not worse than those of the "old days." To any acquainted with the "old days" the comparison usually is enough to encourage support of prohibition. Substitution of some other plan would be likely to duplicate experiences of the past, and lead eventually back to the discarded measure. Correction of abuses under the present system is now being more widely recognized, it appears, as the best solution.

Wage Cut Is Restored By New York Company

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Reductions of 16 2-3 per cent made in salaries and wages of employees of the United States Freight Company last spring were restored Sept. 1, the company announced today.

The company said it took this action because of improvement in its business. It is a forwarding company operating largely over the lines of the New York Central Railroad. Mr. F. M. Melius, president, said tonnage in September was about equal to that of September, 1931, but that the margin of profit was higher due to lower overhead.

Stokowski to Conduct In World Radiocast

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2 (AP)—Dr. Leopold Stokowski will conduct an orchestra of 225 men in a world radiocast from Rockefeller Center, in New York, on New Year's Day.

Mr. Samuel L. Rothafel, of New York, made the announcement yesterday at the annual luncheon meeting of the Matinee Musical Club.

Small Powers Face Big Powers

★ ★ ★

'Group of Eight' Built Up in Europe; Spain Mentioned as Probable Leader

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

For the last 13 years we have heard much of the Big Four, or the Five-Power Conference, or the conversations of Three. Practically always these numbers have referred to the principal nations. Now there is something new. We are informed of the rise of a Group of Eight, and it appears that the group is composed of smaller powers.

The number is surely arbitrary. M. William Martin, in the Journal de Genève, declares that Señor Salvador de Madariaga, the representative of Spain, took the initiative of convoking at Geneva, in connection with the Disarmament Conference, the representatives of the three Scandinavian countries, of Holland, of Belgium, of Czechoslovakia, and of Switzerland.

What will be the future of this combination—or whether it will have a future at all—is doubtful. But the fact of its formation is extremely interesting. For its purpose is not to endeavor to obtain special advantages for itself; its purpose is simply to support whatever policy of peace and disarmament appeals to it. Thus it accepts the American propositions, and it is understood to be in accord on equality of rights. It will have a definite viewpoint on security. In short, in all that interests disarmament, such a party of the smaller states may have a decisive influence.

⁂

The trouble with formations of this character, which are not based upon a written convention, which have only a vague consciousness of a common cause, is that, on specific points, differences are almost certain to declare themselves. Also, it is inevitable that states which are left outside the group will ask why they are not invited; and there would seem, in this case, no good reason for excluding Finland, the Baltic states, Portugal, and for that matter, the Balkanic countries. But in that event the group becomes too big, and will probably be ineffective. Besides, the countries have different interests, which will not be conjured away merely because they have a group, but will rather be intensified.

What strikes one as really new, is that these nations are not linked together in any material manner. They have purely a moral raison d'être. So far as they have any program, it is to help the League of Nations and to forward the cause of peace.

The smaller nations have always felt that the Great Powers are inclined to ignore them, even within the League of Nations itself, and that these Great Powers arrange their affairs in private meetings outside the League. Or, the Great Powers make use of the smaller nations, when it suits them to do so, as pawns on the diplomatic chessboard. There have recently been conspicuous examples of both kinds of treatment. On one occasion, when the direct financial interests of small nations as well as Great Powers were at stake, the Great Powers came to their decision first, and informed the small nations afterward. On another occasion, in a matter which primarily concerned the Great Powers, one of the Great Powers fought hard to bring to a conference its train of satellites in order that it should not be in a minority.

⁂

Small nations, like Great Powers, may have a good or a bad influence. They are not to be regarded as necessarily beneficial, and a nation is not to be looked upon with special respect on the ground that it is small. Nevertheless, the formation of this Group of Eight, whose object may properly be described as moral, is particularly noteworthy.

A group of small nations must have a leader. But it would be difficult to find an acceptable leader among the smaller nations themselves. It is here that Spain plays a rôle that is at once able and important. It occupies a peculiar position. By its past, its traditions and its language it may be said to belong to the first-class powers. But if it claimed such a place, it would certainly not be at the head of the first-class powers. On the other hand, it is obviously marked out as the head of the secondary powers.

Italy might have played such a rôle. France did try to lead a group of its feebler friends. Germany would have liked to be the leader of the northern and eastern countries. But these Great Powers had obvious political motives. Spain has, in this connection, the immense advantage of not having any other political motive than that of helping to guide Europe aright.

NORTH CAROLINA OPENS BIDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Low bids have been announced by the North Carolina State Highway Commission for 18 projects involving an expenditure of $814,502. These projects will be financed out of federal aid funds provided to the State and will necessitate the employment of much labor during the winter months.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

Trimmings and "Gadgets"

By ELENE FOSTER
Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

"ONE cannot err on the side of simplicity," said Lucien Lelong in a recent interview. "I consider it as a particularly hopeful and significant sign that the trend of the mode is distinctly toward a natural silhouette and a sane elimination of frills. Instead of being far-fetched, and uncertain, as might be conceivably expected, the mode has never been more poised, more simple, more sure of its tenets. It is the direct result of the tremendous stimulation which current events have given to creative imagination. We instinctively search for an atmosphere of quiet and restraint."

This may explain the vogue for dull-surfaced materials, for somber colors, browns and olive greens and all the dark purple and wine shades, and for the extremely plain lines of the new winter costume. Furbelows have no place in the season's modes, but to give variety and individuality to the costume there are all sorts of simple trimmings and "gadgets."

For example, metal clips in infinite variety of shapes and sizes take the place of buttons for fastening the coat or jacket or the plain wrap-around skirt. These may be in the form of big hooks and eyes, long safety pins, an arrow or a letter S, or a plain metal bar thrust through a metal eyelet hole. Mme. Schiaparelli, who by the way was the originator of these metal fasteners, sponsors this season an oblong tag of copper or nickel. Flat clips of jet are often seen on coats of black broadcloth. One of these in the Ardanse collection has smaller clips fastening the sleeve at the wrist.

Buttons of brass, nickel or pearl are used in all shapes and sizes on daytime frocks and there are little ones of sparkling rhinestones for the evening gown.

There is, as always, a great variety in belts. I have already told you of Mme. Lanvin's belt of braided cloth and of Chanel's leather one studded with steel nail heads and bright glass beads. Mme. Lanvin is also using a wide stitched belt of the same material as the frock, which fastens in the middle of the back with a big, square brass or nickel buckle. Wide belts of patent leather in black or bright colors are still seen with street and sport frocks and Chanel makes the same wide belt and big square buckle of celluloid. Molyneux is showing an original belt which is composed of overlapping buttons in pearl, brass or nickel, which is especially effective with frocks of dull velvet or heavy woolen materials.

A novelty which is seen in a number of the leading houses is a round leather strap very much like a halter with a big brass or nickel loop at one end, which is worn around the neck. Mme. Ardanse uses this very effectively on her daytime frocks. I remember one model in elephant gray, soft woolen material with a wide belt of the same material which had a draped neck, the folds held in place by a halter of red leather one end of which was slipped through the brass loop and fastened to the belt at the front, and there were smaller halters which held the loose folds of the sleeve at the wrist. Vera Borea uses this halter on several evening models. There is one of dark blue wool, the back of the bodice of which is a wide strip of the material held in place by a blue leather halter which passes around the back of the neck, is looped at the front and the loose end attached to the belt at the front.

Pleating and ruching are very popular forms of trimming for both day and evening gowns. Tiny little pleatings in velvet matching the color of the frock are used at the edge of the skirt and around the neck and sleeves and there are also ruches in silk or wool with frayed-out edges. Double-faced velvet ribbon is used for a wide box-pleated ruche placed around the edge of the skirt, around the edge of the short sleeve and outlining the neck of the dinner or dressy afternoon frock, always of the same color as the dress. The removable neck ruche of full, box-pleated velvet for which Worth is responsible, has been one of the great successes of the new season. Mr. Worth makes this ruche of a contrasting color and shows it with dark evening frocks. It is very full and extends around the back of the neck and is fastened at the front of the shoulders with jeweled clips. Fuchsia and a deep plum color are the favorite shades, but there is one in the new azalea red which is especially charming worn with a dull black velvet gown.

Ruches of Velvet and Chenille

Chanel makes a ruche of velvet cut in long, petal-shaped bits so that it looks like a ragged chrysanthemum and Molyneux shapes his velvet into a full-blown rose. A black velvet waist-length evening cape by this designer, which is worn with a gown of the same material, has a rose-like ruche of bright blue velvet around the neck and down both sides of the front.

There are also charming ruches in chenille and the other evening I saw a lovely velvet evening gown of azalea red, which had a little chenille fringe at the edge of the skirt and outlining the décolletage with a choux at one side of the waistline, and a full chenille ruche around the neck with long strands reaching nearly to the floor. Ostrich feathers are often combined with velvet or tulle for the neck-ruche and sometimes two materials are also combined, as, for instance, a ruche which Chanel is showing with a clack chiffon evening gown, is made of pink velvet and black tulle. There is no doubt that the full, box-pleated ruche has entirely taken the place of the scarf for evening wear.

Narrow fringes of silk, tiny beads and even bugle-beads (yes, indeed the old-fashioned bugle-bead has returned to favor) in jet or white porcelain, are discreetly used by several of the leading houses. Redfern, for instance, is showing a lovely black crêpe frock which has a narrow fringe of white bugle-beads around the neck and down the front of the bodice and in several rows on the lower part of the sleeve.

Feather Sleeves

Ostrich and coq feathers are being very extensively used, principally for the evening costume. A narrow band of pink ostrich edges the round neck of a pink crêpe evening frock designed by Captain Molyneux and another evening frock by the same designer has two long, pink ostrich plumes fastened at the waistline at the back of the bodice and carried over the shoulders, the tips forming the shoulder-straps.

Coq feathers dyed bright blue or scarlet or green are used in different ways to give a splash of color to a white or black or somber-colored frock. Mirande is showing an evening frock of heavy white crêpe in perfectly plain princess form which has short sleeves of white coq's feathers. Short boas of bright colored feathers are used by several houses in place of the ruche and clusters of these bright plumes are often placed on the shoulder, at the waist or at one side of the skirt of a crêpe or velvet evening gown.

Worsted is used a great deal as trimming for the street or sports costume in heavy wool, velvet or corduroy. Chanel, for example, is showing a street costume of black woolen material which has a neck-band of twisted "hanks" of yellow worsted, and other houses are using twists of two or three different colored worsteds for belts and necklets on jersey or heavy woolen frocks. A sport costume which I saw at the American Country Club the other day was of dark olive green corrugated woolen material, with a plain, tucked-in blouse of flame-colored jersey with belt and neck trimming of twisted worsted in green, pale blue and flame color, and a little striped worsted beret in the same three colors.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Street Costume of Red and Black Striped Woolen Material With Short Jacket and Scarf Trimmed With Seal. The Frock Is Fastened Down the Side With Nickel Clips. From Worth.

A Business Woman's Outfit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

ONE of the big State Street stores in Chicago has just opened a shop for the business woman. Here have been assembled coats, dresses, hats, blouses, shoes, bags, etc., suitable for the business woman to wear, thereby saving her much time and delay in selection. A model outfit suggested by the stylist, Mrs. Patricia Bollard, contains many useful ideas for the woman who has to look well dressed on a minimum expenditure of time, thought and money. This model outfit is well balanced, carefully selected to provide the average business woman with the correct costume for any needed occasion. While many might not find it possible or even expedient to carry the plan out in detail, so much intelligent thought has gone into the assembling of this wardrobe that it furnishes a helpful basis from which a woman who is having difficulty in solving this problem can work out her own solution.

This outfit starts off with a three-piece tweed suit, consisting of swagger coat with a fur collar and a plain belted suit. With this a jersey blouse (first choice) or a long-sleeved sweater, if not too much of a sports model, may be worn. A pair of the popular ghillies would be a splendid footwear choice, worn with chiffon lisle hose; or, if preferred, tailored oxfords. A brimmed felt hat or a small turban in the new feather tweed with a bone or galalith ornament or ring; a pair of pigskin (first choice) or a stitched fabric glove; and a capacious bag of calf or slightly grained leather would complete the costume. This useful outfit would not only serve for business but would be ideal for week-end outings during the fall weeks ahead. The topcoat would also do service for the much needed sports coat. If well selected as to quality this costume will probably give good service for two years. For one who likes these, a knitted dress would be a satisfactory change under the swagger coat. But this suggestion is only by way of an "extra."

Next in selection is a heavy coat for winter wear. This may be either of fur or a fur-trimmed cloth coat, many of which this season are almost as warm as the fur garment. If fur is selected a conservative fur as well as model should be chosen, one which will not be too dressy to wear to work on stormy, winter mornings nor too much of a sports model when an informal dress is worn. To wear under this coat two dresses are desirable, one of lightweight woolen and the other of crinkly crêpe. One of these should match the coat in color, the other could be of a bright, contrasting, warm color. These should both be tailored but not too severe, with long or at least three-quarter sleeves. A model of this type was of black wool crêpe with much fagoting in the sleeves, which were cut in one with the waist. It was rather straight in line, tied in with a belt and had a white satin collar of the new high cowl effect in front and tied in the back. To wear with these a wool crêpe turban or a small, fine felt was suggested, also glacé kid gloves or preferably, washable suède or doeskin. For shoes a tailored pump or oxford would be correct. These could follow the strong vogue for suède with reptile tip and foxings or be of calf with reptile trim or of all reptile. With this could be carried the bag used with the tweed outfit.

The business woman of all people needs a "Sunday" dress, as Mrs. Ballard quaintly puts it, reminding one of the days when everyone had a "best" dress, a second best and an everyday one. For the Sunday dress this year the ideal choice is a velvet daytime dress in coat length, with perhaps a three-quarter sleeve and not too fussy in design or trim. A model illustrating this was of dark green velvet with a wide girdle and upper part of the sleeves in tucked velvet, self color. A small bunch of tiny white gardenias was the only trim. This dress would be suitable for informal dinners, the theater, or other social occasions. With it should go a fine French felt hat with a bit of a veil, or a velvet turban. A suède or strap pump would be correct. A small suède bag is a needed accessory. If well selected for quality, bag and shoes would be good for several season's use.

Many women do not have enough occasion to wear formal clothes to feel justified in buying them. For one, however, who has need of something a little dressier than the useful daytime velvet just described, a splendid choice would be a lace and chiffon combination. One model selected to illustrate this was of the lovely new beet-root shade. It had a deep yoke and sleeves of lace, the rest of the dress being of chiffon, simple in design, with a rhinestone belt-buckle as the only trim.

Renting 'Homes,' Not Houses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PUT a home make, with an instinct for helping people into the real-estate field, and her opportunities to serve are legion. Such, at least, has been the experience of Mrs. Mona Duncan since she decided that there was a place for a woman renting agent in the man's domain on Beacon Hill, Boston, Mass., and six years ago opened a tiny office which was at once homelike and friendly in atmosphere.

When she began to inspect the property she had listed, she saw much more than groups of rooms, locations and rentals. Standing in the kitchens or kitchenettes of the various apartments she pictured herself preparing a meal, and, in a flash, thus tested the convenience of sink, stove, icebox and shelves, as the prospective tenant would ultimately do. Moreover, with a critical eye she looked for closet space; at the type of lighting fixtures; at the number of wall sockets; at the condition of fireplaces, when there were any; and decided which ugly features could be improved.

In this way she builds up a mental image of each piece of property, so that she knows exactly what she is sending people to inspect.

There is a directness about Mona's dealings (more people seem to call her this than Mrs. Duncan), which struck the writer when she first talked with her, as a prospective tenant. "Yes, this apartment I have in mind for you has a fireplace, but it doesn't draw. The janitor gives his people plenty of heat, though, and if you would be satisfied with the enjoyment of the esthetic side . . ." no client of hers can say that anything was misrepresented in the slightest degree!

Improvements

She keeps a sharp eye out for every available nook and cranny which can be converted into neat closets. The best opportunities for readjustments are found, of course, in remodeling old houses, because of the irregularity of rooms and walls.

Many of the red brick houses in the neighborhood have mansard roofs, which give interesting sloping walls to the top floor or "garret" apartments. The writer recently rented one of these for its view of the Basin and of up-hill Pinckney Street. She discovered that the bedroom lacked a closet, although there was one in the hall just outside. In one wall of the room there were two recesses formed by a sealed and papered-over fireplace. Mona suggested that a closet be made of one of the recesses, which, though shallow, would be convenient for dressing gowns and slippers.

A very neat little cupboard was built by putting doors on a framework resting on a false floor about six inches above the floor itself. The gaping space above the frame was plastered to conform with the adjoining wall and when the room was freshly papered and the doors painted in antique ivory the closet seemed always to have been in the room. The doors might have been papered too, Mona said, with the edges neatly finished to allow practical use, thus obtaining the effect of a French invisible closet, or *placard*, such as delights the unsuspecting tourist on the Continent when revealed in a hotel bedroom wall.

Perhaps the most valuable improvement made in this apartment was the transfer of the kitchenette from the large hall closet, where it had poor ventilation and no natural light, into one end of the dining-room. Originally the dining room had three doors leading to a living room on one side, to the bedroom on the opposite side, and into the hall. By building in china cabinets to serve as a partition between the dining room and kitchenette—shoulder high, with space between for an entrance—and by plastering the doorway into the hall to make a solid wall in the latter, a most satisfactory arrangement was secured. The kitchenette now has the light and air from the bay window in the dining room; there is space for a porcelain sink and drain, for an electric stove and refrigerator, for three wall cabinets, for a low cabinet for utensils which provides a work table as well, and for a drop-shelf attached to the back of one china cabinets which gives additional space in serving meals.

The hall closet is well equipped with linen shelves on one side and an upper shelf on the other for boxes and wrapped packages; there is plenty of room below for cleaning tools, a small stand and even a trunk.

She has done wonders in reconditioning an apartment for herself in Cedar Lane Way, a lane directly back of her office on Charles Street, which is accessible by means of a back yard which she has made into a garden for interviewing clients in seasonable weather. No one would suspect that this pleasant two-room, bath and kitchenette suite, all done in apple-green tints as to walls and woodwork, and adorned with peach curtains and sconces, and furnished with comfortable divans and chairs, was, until last year, nothing but a sizable storage loft for a business below. Now it has its tiny private doorway with a bend in the short staircase lighted by a charming brass lantern, and a stairway from the kitchenette leading to a roof of her own.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. MONA DUNCAN

Beautifying Beacon Hill

Mona's interest includes whatever contributes to improving Beacon Hill. She has done much to make more attractive the entrances to the houses, for she believes that first impressions weigh heavily in the quest for a home. Conversion of back yards into garden spots is another of her projects, and many a scrubby-looking enclosure has been transformed because of her urging. Yet another of her enthusiasms is the greater utilization, through beautification, of hundreds of rooftops which mount upward toward the golden State House dome. And she has in view the setting apart of a large vacant lot on the lower Esplanade for a permanent playground and open-air nursery school for the children in crowded quarters. Better care of the lanes which thread their way between the streets of the Hill, is also a matter which claims her attention.

People find it convenient to ask her a hundred-and-one things which she is glad to answer from her wealth of practical information, stored up she scarcely knows how. Yes, she knows a good cleaning woman whom a business girl can trust to work alone and conscientiously, and gets her number from her index file. She will try to sublet a bride's apartment for the summer to people who, she feels sure, will take good care of the new things. She can get a waitress or butler in an emergency. For one client she even made arrangements for an entire Thanksgiving dinner to be cooked and delivered. In a word, Mona has become a friendly institution to those who know her. For service brings her more joy than fees.

Children's Frocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The little girl from 2 to 6 years of age has many styes from which to choose her fall wardrobe. Quite the newest thing is a charming little printed wool challis. It has detachable collars and cuffs of linen and reflects chic as well as practicability, for it not only launders well but is cozy and warm. Below the yoke it may be smocked or pleated and the individuality is particularly noticeable.

Little wool crêpe jumper dresses are also making a great appeal. They come in dark colors, but have gay little guimpes which brighten up the costume. A two-piece frock of jersey is very intriguing with a small motif applique on the blouse. The new colors are ruby-red, wood-brown, navy and vine-green. The pastel shades are used for the toddlers.

The silk frock must not be forgotten as it always has its important place. The most conservative mode is of pastel shades or navy, with smocking in contrasting colors across the front. White silk or fine batiste collar and cuffs give just the right finish. When smocking is not used the attractiveness depends on the collar treatment.

The plain-colored batiste pantie frock and the bloomer dress of English print will always be shown for those who do not need wool. They have white ruffled collar and cuffs either of piqué or fine lawn. One outstanding style is made of Scotch plaid with a wide white collar and is extremely tailored.

Many contemporary Paris children's fashions are conspicuous for the Empire waistline. This is effected by piping of contrasting colors on embroidered voile or swiss. The same piping trims the neck with a yoke pattern of exquisite fagoting and there often is a little bow with long ends at the side front. The armholes are finished with a row of the same fagoting.

To Celebrate Book Week

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR an opening activity of the club season many organizations have been making preparations for the observance of National Book Week which occurs Nov. 13-19.

Someone has suggested the following questions for the individual consideration of those who are planning programs that will bring certain books to the attention of club women: Is there a reason for the book having been written? In what respect is it unique or what distinguishes it from others of a similar character? Are ethics involved, and if so, what trend and to what end? Is it instructive, will it enlarge your sympathies, or quicken your sense of humor? Will one gain anything of value for the time spent in reading it?

* * *

The Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs has printed an outline for the study of modern poetry. It contains the following headings, with suggested examples under each: Some English Poets of Today, Representative American Poets, Modern Irish Poets, The Imagists, Folk Songs and Legends, Negro Poets, Ballads, Ancient and Modern, Poetry for Children.

* * *

Mrs. Henry C. Taylor, General Federation chairman of the Fine Arts Department, gives, in the Clubwoman, an interesting report of how Book Week was once celebrated in Des Moines, Iowa. The project originated in the children's department of the public library, but it grew, almost immediately, into a city-wide affair, with women's clubs, P. T. A.'s, and all other organizations participating in the preparations for a pageant that should cause book people to become real to children.

It did much more than this in that it sent the school children, and their elders, searching through Scotch balladry and legend to learn about authentic costumes for the Lady of the Lake, Malcome Graeme and Allan Bane. Mrs. Taylor asks us to imagine the impression on sensitive children as they fashioned with their own hands and thoughts costumes for the delightful foolery of Dr. Doolittle's Pushmi-Pullyo, or the flower garden that fluttered around Mistress Mary.

The pageant was staged in the Coliseum, a block-long building directly across the street from the library. Camp Fire Girls assisted in checking wraps and Boy Scouts helped by ushering. Fifty-eight of the 67 schools in the city sent a total of 98 entries for "Peter Pan's Parade," which was the name given the pageant.

* * *

Following Peter Pan, as the parade circled around the large floor of the Coliseum, were The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe; Mother Goose and her varied family gay in colors; Sunbonnet Babies and Overall Boys; Cinderella, attended by a Page and the fairy godmother; Robin Hood and his men all in green; King Arthur and his knights; Little Women and many others. Heidi walked beside a live goat—bringing up the end of the procession lest it come to a sudden and unlooked-for stop.

It was estimated that 5000 witnessed the parade from the balconies of the Coliseum, the floor being reserved for the performance, and that at least 1000 were unable to gain entrance to the hall.

No prizes were offered; it was purely a community celebration with the purpose of increasing interest in good books and in dramatic art.

Fashion Nuggets

There is a continued tendency toward the higher cut in shoes for fall, four-and five-eyelet oxfords being approved for daytime. The high-front step-in pump and one-strap sandal with built-up sides are sponsored, for costume wear, preference being given to the pump. Beside black and brown, wine and green are worn.

One must be clever to distinguish between this season's knitted and woven fabrics, so artfully are knitted textiles executed. These are used exclusively for informal town, country and sportswear.

Fur for trimming has been accepted and is also worked out in collars, scarfs, capes, and vests, which are often dyed to match the garment. A short collarette fastened close at the neck line adds much to the woolen frock.

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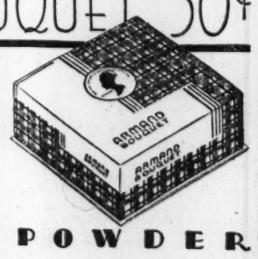

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THE HOME FORUM

A Friend Indeed

AMONG the figures that rise in memories of a happy childhood, in an inland American city, are two whose places in one's unfolding years was indeed formative. They are a splendid English preacher, minister of a Liberal church, and his brother, a retired sea captain.

They lived at the top of a hill which overlooked a long lovely valley, with a winding stream — we called it the "erick" — and softly rolling hills beyond. The driveway wound around their hill; but the footpath climbed steeply through a wood, set in the seasons with wild flowers. It emerged onto a wide lawn, surrounded by a six-foot hedge, in itself a strangeness to young eyes accustomed to the unbroken sweep of deep lawns without fences, which made the length of a city street parklike.

Within the circle of the hedge was the house, of a warm red brick pointed with white, with latticed casements, always thrown wide, and with beauty of sky line derived from facades with Gothic dormers. Huge oak trees stood in the lawn, with a grassy mound smoothed round the roots, where we used to perch in the intervals of cricket. For the Sunday School children were all expected to play cricket here. The minister's children were experts; and the minister himself, in soft shoes and loose garments, coached the American "duffers" in the sober game of his English boyhood. Girls as well as boys must bat and guard and pitch and run—or whatever the lingo was. We liked it, yes, because we loved Dr. M——and would do anything to please him; even though, returning home, we returned to base ball, and in its due time, to tennis.

The Reverend Dr. M—— was a searcher of the skies in a literal as well as a metaphorical sense. He had an excellent telescope and observatory, and here he worked, sending forecasts of the weather to the local papers, and spreading the fame of "sun spots"—incidentally his own—all through our section of the state. Being English he was a botanist and led expeditions into the woods of spring. He loved our music, and one of our happy memories is having sung or played, on some occasion, what specially pleased this great and noble friend.

* * *

His brother was hardly less beloved by the young people. He was a notable figure, tall, stalwart, with far-gazing blue eyes of the typical British seafarer. He had the traditional long blonde beard, and fair fluffy hair, and the most delicious British burr in his tongue. He was too silent ever to have Americanized his speech! He played games with us, walked and drove with us, but he never talked with us. He was as reserved as his brother was fluent, until the hour came, when, all being seated round the open fire, on some autumnal evening, Uncle John was drawn out of his shyness and required to say some Dickens.

Boots at the Holly Tree Inn was our favorite, perhaps because of the deliciously incongruous image of the tiny tots, contrasted with their burly spokesman. Of course he gave us *Pickwick*, too, and the *Carol*, and the *Cricket*, and *Oliver Twist* and others. But as Boots, he made the runaways so alive that we could believe they were there in the flush of the fire, saying and doing under our very eyes all the appealing things that Boots was reporting. A tenderness for smaller ones, an understanding of them, was waked in us all, while the other readings, in that rich, sonorous, yet so soft voice, with its cockney lilt where needed, its mixed vowel sounds, its unexpected h's, taught us Dickens's beautiful secret—of loving humanity, pitying and forgiving its weaknesses—even as we laughed over its absurdities—and cherishing whatever was there of beauty and good.

Dr. M—— never failed to appear at the literary society we had founded, where we studied the poets and gained some skill in writing or speaking out our young notions of this and that. There was usually music, too, not, of course a radio, to bring in the greatness of other people; but music we made ourselves, crudely enough, yet with some touch of simplicity and sweetness which perhaps the finished professional loses—because these are replaced by other qualities.

Dr. M—— was notably absent-minded. He would start to town, in his small box wagon—he never had a covered carriage—and his wife would remind him to the last of what he must bring back for the noon dinner. But in the city he might be urged to dine with someone; so he would go and descant, in his great voice of friendship and enthusiasm, on local politics, or Emerson, or astronomy, well into the afternoon. Only then would he remember the hungry mouths gaping for food, atop Oak Tree Hill.

One of us recalls that, when a fine new edition of Emerson was on our shelves, Dr. M—— wished to borrow a volume. Mother said, smiling: "Now Dr. M——, if you take it, will you be sure to bring it back?" In due time he came, most triumphantly to remind mother that he had remembered.

Of Dr. M——'s work as pastor, one great treasure abides, and this is the enthusiasm for Bible study which he kindled in us. The familiarity with the Word has remained, a golden thread through all our lives. Those who tried writing always remember the rule he gave us: "When in doubt which word to use, choose the Biblical." One can hear in memory, to this hour, his voice pouring forth the great music of the Psalms: "The heavens declare the glory of God." And he gave us a faith in the power of God which led us higher. Here is encouragement for all who may be striving to befriend and enlighten the young.

He wrote excellent verse and one of his offerings to his young people echoes across half a century. He spoke of the hour when "Desire to help rises to passion," and when

The weary band of earth's distracted wanderers is seen
To be one race of equals before God—

and he longed that we should resolve with him:

Never the cup of joy our lips shall taste
Till all earth's sons and daughters drink with us.

This was great humanity, greatly serving and planting a seed that had fruitage in many lives. He was for his American congregation the true type of English greatness, expanding in our own atmosphere into a love for universal humanity far beyond its time, but proved to have been a presage of things to come.

M. L. B.

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Interior, With a Woman Peeling Apples: From a Painting by De Hooch

The Colonials Ordered by Mail

Oil lamps of a primitive kind set in handsome containers were not unknown about the time of the Revolution. Later, in 1787, Richard Henry Lee wrote his cousin in England: "You will very much oblige me by getting for me one of the most improved Modern Lamps of polished Tin, such as Doctor Franklin brought over with him for giving great splendour of light to a Parlour where company sit.—If, in order to use this Lamp, any explanation is necessary, let such explanation accompany it."

No feature of domestic life on the river could have been more exciting than the arrival of the English ships at the plantation landings bearing all manner of goods from the London shops made up from lists carefully compiled with measures and samples sent months and sometimes a whole year before. . . . For the better part of two centuries the primitive mail-order system obtained and the "bottoms from England" which brought the furniture and furnishings, brought also ribbons and silks and linens and suits and stockings and shoes and bonnets and cocked hats and gloves and wigs and swords and jewels, in addition to table delicacies, books, toys, tools, and other articles in endless variety. . . .

There probably was a deal of "guessing at" measurements in London-sent shoes, hats and suits. However, when Mrs. Lee of Chantilly wanted a new pair of shoes, her husband sent one of her old shoes, by the ship's Captain who carried in the order, "to direct the size of the new ones." Washington ordered shoes from Disburt by "Col. Baylors Last," and wrote: "They fit me tolerably well except that some of them are (if any thing) rather too short" and added: "as I imagine you will now be able to suit my foot exactly I beg you will for the future observe the following Directions in making the shoes.

"Let the hind Quarters always be high and very short so that they may buckle high up on the Instep—the Heels middling high also."—From "Potomac Landings," by PAUL WILSTACH.

In the Village of Easton

Easton (Hampshire). Wednesday Evening, 6 August, 1823

This village of Easton lies at a few miles towards the north-east from Winchester. It is distant from Botley, by the way which I came, about fifteen or sixteen miles. I came through Durley, where I went to the house of farmer Mears. I was very much pleased with what I saw at Durley, which is about two miles from Botley, and is certainly one of the most obscure villages in this whole kingdom. Mrs Mears, the farmer's wife, had made of the crested dog's-tail grass, a bonnet which she wears herself. I there saw girls platting the straw. They had made plat of several degrees of fineness; and, they sell it to some person or persons at Fareham, who, I suppose, makes or make it into bonnets. Mrs. Mears, who is a very intelligent and clever woman, has two girls at work, each of whom earns per week as much (within a shilling) as her father, who is a labouring man, earns per week. The father has at this time only seven shillings per week. These two girls (and not very stout girls) earn six shillings a week each; thus the income of this family is, from seven shillings a week, raised to nineteen shillings a week. I shall suppose that this may in some measure be owing to the generosity of ladies in the neighbourhood, and to their desire to promote this domestic manufacture; but, if I suppose that these girls receive double, compared to what they will receive for the same quantity of labour when the manufacture becomes more general, is it not a great thing to make the income of the family thirteen shillings a week instead of seven? Very little, indeed, could these poor things have done in the field during the last forty days. And, besides, how clean; how healthful; how everything that one could wish, is this sort of employment!

The farmer, who is also a very intelligent person, told me, that he should endeavour to introduce the manufacture as a thing to assist the obtaining of employment, in order to lessen the amount of the poor-rates. I think it very likely that this will be done in the parish of Durley. A most important matter it is, to put paupers in the way of ceasing to be paupers. I could not help admiring the zeal as well as the intelligence of the farmer's wife, who expressed her readiness to teach the girls and women of the parish, in order to enable them to assist themselves. I shall hear, in all probability, of their proceedings at Durley, and if I do, I shall make a point of communicating to the public an account of these interesting proceedings. From the very first; from the first moment of my thinking about this straw affair, I regarded it as likely to assist in bettering the lot of the labouring people. If it has not this effect, I value it not. It is not worth the attention of any of us; but I am satisfied that this is the way in which it will work. . . .

I will allow nothing to be good, with regard to the labouring classes, unless it make an addition to their victuals, drink, or clothing. As to their minds, that is much too sublime a matter for me to think about . . . I know that the way to make them good, to make them honest, to make them dutiful, to make them kind to one another, is to enable them to live well.—WILLIAM COBBETT, in "Rural Rides."

Nature's Tapestry

Outside my window hangs a gorgeous tapestry,
Woven of blood-red leaves of woodbine
And the soft white flakes of clematis,
Shot through and through with woof of sunshine.
Bluebirds, all silver sheen and opal-hued,
Flit and dance across my tapestry, plucking
Purple-tinted berries in a haze of blue.
Who would buy dull tapestries from looms of Gobelin fame
When Nature weaves such beauteous things
So vibrant and alive?

LEILA USHER

Gothic Architecture

I have before alluded to the strange and vain supposition, that the original conception of Gothic architecture had been derived from vegetation,—from the symmetry of avenues, and the interlacing of branches. It is a supposition which never could have existed for a moment in the mind of any person acquainted with early Gothic; but, however idle as a theory, it is most valuable as a testimony to the character of the perfected style. It is precisely because the reverse of this theory is the fact, because the Gothic did not arise out of, but developed itself into, a resemblance to vegetation, that this resemblance is so instructive as an indication of the temper of the builders. It was no chance suggestion of the form of an arch from the bending of a bough, but a gradual and continual discovery of a beauty in natural forms which could be more and more perfectly transferred into those of stone, that influenced at once the heart of the people, and the form of the edifice.

The Gothic architecture arose in massy and mountainous strength, axe-hewn and iron-bound, block heaved upon block by the monk's enthusiasm and soldier's force; and cramped and stanchioned into such weight of grisly wall as might bury the anchoret in darkness, and beat back the utmost storm of battle, suffering but by the same narrow crosslet the passing of the sunbeam, or of the arrow.—JOHN RUSKIN, in "The Stones of Venice."

THE name of Pieter De Hooch is ever connected with sunlit interiors. Indeed, so famous is that favorite patch of light that, were there no other outstanding feature in his work, his name would be remembered. It has been said that, in the effect produced by a ray of sunlight crossing a room, no one, except Rembrandt, has equaled De Hooch, and not even he has surpassed him.

Born in Ouderschie, a suburb of Rotterdam, about 1632, De Hooch worked at Delft, but so slightly was he known for a long time that his signature was quite frequently effaced from his pictures, to be substituted by that of a better-known artist.

The reposeful charm of this interior is peculiarly Dutch in handling and sentiment. A strip of pearly light embraces the wall on the right, catches a few beads at the woman's throat, drips across her apron, and finally comes to rest in the dish at her feet. It is indescribably lovely, containing all the qualities and tones of mother-of-pearl, and adding to the poetry ever suggested by a fireside scene. In contrast with the luminous tones, the strong colors of the child's clothing, and the woman's scarlet skirt and black coat, stand out with peculiar effect.

A chain of warm gold and chrome runs across the picture, linking the glowing embers in the grate with the reflected brilliance in the tiled floor, the yellow of the child's skirt, and the color of the fruit; while touches of blue, evidently beloved by the artist, are used in the ribbon at the woman's throat, the little bow on the child's hair, the charming knots which adorn her sleeves, and in a small feather placed high up on the dark frame of the mirror—no doubt to emphasize the importance of that piece of furniture in the scheme where it not only balances the weight of the darkened interior of the fireplace, adds brilliance, by contrast, to the ethereal light, but also reflects the colors seen in the window.

De Hooch's work is of that intimate quality which, while stressing every detail with supreme care and honesty, remains consistently quiet. There is nothing to detract from the story he wishes to tell—or to divert the attention from the points he has set out to emphasize.

Migration

Wild geese,
We said,
Yes, filaments of them
Now distant overhead
Stringing across a long run of cobalt,
Arching a silver bridge across the sky,
Honking their songs to the cold;
Now a dream-parade of fading specks of grey
Spinning down from polar heights
Set free to trace the Great North Star
Beating the airways,
Crying to the winds,
Marching to the moon:
A milestone
In the eternal log.

—GEORGE SCOTT GLEASON, in "This My New England."

The "Reliques" of Bishop Percy

As children, in carefree exuberance, throw themselves into postures as angular and as graceful as a young bough, so the old English and Scottish ballads with their unadorned, seldom-scanning lines, belong to the nursery of poetry. They have the beauty and naturalness of early childhood, hardly to be imitated, since it is such an unaffected thing. So the ballads were little dramas beloved by the peasantry. They were said or sung to the castle folk by the wandering minstrels, and thus they spread over the land; but, as the centuries went on, they were forgotten, except by the laborer or the nurse.

Like a precious picture, or a piece of furniture that lies undiscovered in some cottage because its value is unknown, the ballads were neglected. It was left for a bishop of the eighteenth century, that prosaic and unimaginative age, to rediscover their beauty and to gather them together in that wonderful collection known as "Percy's Reliques."

Tradition says that it was a little thing that began it—a torn piece of paper lying beneath a desk, saved from a careless housemaid. In like manner, Addison found "The Two Children in the Wood" ("one of the darling songs of the common people") used as a kind of wall paper, and did not the same writer once rescue a portion of Baxter's "Saints' Rest" from under his "Christmasse Pye"?

To publish a book of ballads was a daring thing to do (in 1765), and the Bishop seems to have felt it greatly. He gave it a half-ashamed homage and spent his time apologizing for "these trifles, this strange collection of trash, these follies of his youth." It is no wonder, when they first appeared, that some did not think them genuine. It was hard for poor Bishop Percy to be accused of forgery, but foolish of him to hide the originals and refuse to show the book to anyone! He took care, nevertheless, to have his portrait painted, holding the priceless volume in his hand, and this apparently convinced even the skeptics. As for the wiser ones, they had known they were genuine all along, and even Dr. Johnson, after much growling, had the honesty to remark "that Percy's attention to poetry gave grace and splendor to his studies of antiquity." This was indeed praise from the man whose concept of a ballad was his own parody:

"I put my hat upon my head and
went into the Strand.
And there I saw another man with
his hat in his hand."

Now at last our too modest and reluctant editor was showered with the congratulations he only half desired. His publishers called for another edition and he was obliged to submit. When Scott forgot his dinner to read them, and Wordsworth acclaimed their excellence, others hastened to follow. At last, after a long oblivion, the ballads came into their own and were secure for ever.

One Country, One Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE master Christian taught us to pray, "Our Father which art in heaven." If all have one Father, then all may be said to belong to one country. What is the nature of the country in which all in reality live, and what is its government? In order to answer this we must first ascertain the nature of "our Father." The Bible tells us that "God is love." The country to which all in reality belong, then, must be the realm of Love; and it is, of course, governed by God, divine Love.

This is not what the material senses tell us; therefore, in order to understand reality we must rise above material sense testimony—must lift our thought above what the material senses testify about ourselves and others, about country, government, and so forth. Like the prodigal son in the parable told by Christ Jesus, we too seem to be in a "far country"—the realm of material sense. We also must say, "I will arise and go to my father."

How can we do this? In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 256), "Love, the divine Principle, is the Father and Mother of the universe, including man;" and on page 583 she defines "creator" in part as "the animating divine Principle of all that is real and good." This is our starting point, that divine Love is the Father and Mother, the Principle, the cause and governor of all that is good, and that only that which is loving and good is real. We must deny reality or power to that which is not loving and good. In the degree that we do this we are conscious that we are dwelling in the one real country and are under the government of the divine Principle, Love.

If, like the prodigal son, we are tired of the husks of materiality, let us make an earnest effort to arise and go to our Father—that is, rise into the true consciousness of spiritual being. Let us see ourselves and others as the children of divine Love and strive to express love by being patient, gentle, tolerant, forgiving and unselfish. Let us accept only the good as real. Whatever we see manifested which is not good is similar to an error in mathematics or discord in music; it has no real cause and can seem to exist only by reason of ignorance of what is true. Let us gratefully acknowledge all good as originating in God, the divine Principle, Love. We ourselves do not originate good. For instance, unselfishness is expressive of the divine Principle, Love; and each time we act unselfishly it proves that we are, to that extent, governed by God, the Mind which is divine Love. The joy and peace which we experience when doing something unselfish indicate how wonderful it is to be thus governed. Christian Science teaches that the real man, the true spiritual selfhood of all, is ever governed by divine Love. Holding in thought this fact enables us to think and do that which is loving and wise.

In the ratio that the world accepts Love's universe and Love's government as being the real universe and real government, selfishness, hate, greed, pride, and fear will disappear. In the degree that these false qualities disappear, the false beliefs that go to make up racial and national prejudices will vanish; whatever hinders disarmament, world peace, and right economic relations between individuals and nations will disappear, for only the opposite of Love's qualities seems to interfere with harmonious relationship. In proportion as an individual recognizes the omnipresence and omnipotence of Love and allows divine Love to govern him will he actively progress.

A man and his wife made some purchases in a large city. When they had completed them the wife said, "So much love was expressed to us and to enjoy waiting on us." The husband, who was a student of Christian Science, had striven to realize that all were children of divine Love, and were in the real universe, wherein Love governs. This realization had enabled them to experience harmony. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 516), "The substance, Life, intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Deity, are reflected by His creation; and when we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere."

The individual who realizes that in reality he is in the realm of Love under Love's government, is doing much toward making his daily contacts harmonious. He is doing much toward bringing to pass that happy day when all will know themselves as Love's children, dwelling in Love's universe.

Keats

An English lad, who, reading in a book,
A ponderous, leathern thing set on his knee,
Saw the broad violet of the Ægean Sea
Lap at his feet as it were village brook.
Wide was the east; the gusts of morning shook;
Immortal laughter beat along that shore;
Pan crouching in the reeds, piped as of yore;
The gods came down and thundered from that book.
He lifted his sad eyes; his London street
Swarmed in the sun and strove to make him heed;
Boys spun their tops, shouting and fair of cheek:
But still, that violet lapping at his feet,—
An English lad had he sat down to read;
But he rose up and knew himself a Greek.

—LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE, in "Selected Poems."

Memories of Royalty

My parents frequently visited Rumpenheim, and I was sometimes allowed to accompany them. I used then to play with the pretty daughters of Prince Christian. The elder, Alexandra, the future consort of King Edward VII, of England, was a beautiful slim girl. . . . Later on, when I had the honor of meeting her, she teased me with having cuffed and even scratched her when we played tops, hoops and "rooms to let."

Truthfulness compelled me to reply that I also had the honor of having been treated somewhat ungently now and again by the delightful princess herself. The Princess Dagmar, who later became Maria Feodorovna, Empress of Russia, was more spirited and also more intelligent than her sister Alexandra (who was three years older) but self-willed. Prince Christian of Glücksburg, who became King George of Greece, was between the two in age. He was intended for the Danish navy. A year before he ascended the throne of Greece he came with his father to Frankfort, where both of them wished to visit Rumpenheim. Prince Christian proposed a drive to my father round the parks of Frankfort. I was taken along. When my father wished to take the front seat of our carriage opposite the future kings of Denmark and Greece, Prince Christian protested: "My son is still a child. He will sit facing us with your boy."

I can also well remember a visit which Queen Caroline Amelia of Denmark, the widow of King Christian VIII, and daughter of Duke Frederick Christian of Augustenburg, paid to my mother. My father was not at home and, when she was leaving, my mother asked me to offer my arm to the Queen and accompany her to her carriage. I made a little bow and escorted Her Majesty to the waiting carriage. She kissed my forehead and said: "You have done it very nicely. You will certainly become a Danish Grand Chamberjain one of these days." I related this little episode of my childhood many years later to the Empress Augusta Victoria, who was a niece of Queen Caroline Amelia, when I was cruising off Eckernförde with her and William II, on the yacht "Iduna." "The dreams of childhood," I remarked, "are seldom fulfilled. I have never become a Danish Grand Chamberlain. And, taking everything into consideration, even including the anxieties which His Majesty gives me now and then, I would rather go walking in Berlin along the Unter den Linden than along the Langelinie in Copenhagen." The Kaiser laughed heartily.—From "Memoirs of Prince von Bülow." Translated from the German by GEOFFREY DUNLOP and F. A. VOIGT.

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MARKET MORE ACTIVE WITH TONE HEAVY

Fresh Selling and Lower Prices Characterize Late Trading

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The stock market crawled throukh another slow-motion session today, occasionally showing a slight upward trend but never getting very far from Tuesday's final quotations.

A fresh wave of selling swept over the market in the late trading, sending leaders down 1 to 3 or more points.

Rails bore the brunt of selling. Losses of 2 to 3 points were scored by Santa Fe, New York Central, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Delaware & Hudson.

U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Allied Chemical, Air Reduction, Consolidated Gas, Harvester and United Aircraft were off 1 to 2. Oils were steady.

The late tone was weak, and activity increased. Total transfers were about 800,000 shares.

At their best, a number of leading equities were up a point, gains of that amount being made by National Biscuit, American Telephone, Shell Union Oil preferred, American Can, du Pont, Public Service of New Jersey and a handful of others. These advances, however, had been substantially shaded by early afternoon. Usual dividend payments were voted by Standard Oil of Indiana and California, the latter company, incidentally reporting a larger net income for the first nine months of this year than for the like 1931 period.

General Motors Dividend

Imminence of the General Motors dividend meeting, scheduled after the close, may have acted as a deterrent to the display of much speculative energy, although most brokers were looking for nothing but a lazy market over the balance of the week. General Motors shares were steady.

Some of the carloadings statements continued to show seasonal contractions, although a few roads handled more freight last week than in the immediately preceding period.

The Frisco action was accompanied by an announcement that the readjustment plan had been declared operative and that the management was confident this arrangement could be carried out through receivership proceedings. Slightly more than 60 per cent of the bondholders have accepted the plan. This is the second receivership for the road since 1900, the line having been sold at foreclosure in 1916. Cost of those proceedings was about $3,000,000, and it was largely to avoid such an expense item that the directors several months ago brought forward the readjustment proposal.

Strength of sterling exchange indicated the reappearance of official support from the British Treasury's stabilization fund. Money markets, again unaffected by first-of-the-month settlements, were featureless.

Bond Market Irregular

The bond market continued to hold to a rather sluggish routine today, with prices of most categories moving irregularly lower.

The semi-speculative rail group softened considerably at one time, reflecting partly the Frisco receivership and the anticipated seasonal decline of freight car loadings.

The carriers, however, met no unusually severe losses, and liens of Frisco, already at low levels, sagged only around a point. The easier rail loans included Chesapeake Corporation 5s, St. Paul 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Frisco 4½s and Southern 4s.

The receivership of the Frisco, a voluntary one, while not altogether bullish, was not interpreted too pessimistically. The explanation of the road's officials that such proceedings were deemed advisable in order to facilitate the company's readjustment plans helped to allay somewhat the fears of investors.

While the utilities and industrials were mixed, and generally as dull as other classes, the oils and a few of the power and light company issues showed signs of mild improvement. Further small advances were recorded by Sinclair 6½s, Standard of New York 4½s and Phillips Petroleum 5½s. Bonds of Consolidated Gas, Dodge Bros., National Dairy and Utilities Power & Light were mildly firm. Amusement company loans were weak, Loew's 6s losing a point and Warner Bros. 6s more than 3.

In the foreign section British 5½s were in demand at a gain of around ½ a point. The United Kingdom will offer another conversion loan tomorrow aggregating £300,000,000. The Germans and Australians improved moderately, and Italian 7s were soft.

The United States Government department was fairly firm in light trading.

GRAIN PRICES AT CHICAGO IRREGULAR

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP)—Wheat prices took a late upward swing today influenced by announcement that new export business from Canada had jumped to as high as 2,000,000 bushels.

Most of the Canadian export purchases were for Great Britain. It was generally believed here that refusal by the British Government to permit Canadian wheat to receive preferential tariff treatment when shipped from United States ports had been a factor, and that Great Britain would take big quantities of wheat out of Canada between now and the close of navigation on the St. Lawrence.

Wheat prices advances, however, failed to hold well, and the market closed unsteady at exactly the same as yesterday's finish to ¼ cent higher, corn unchanged to ¼ lower, oats unchanged to ⅛@¼ off, and provisions unchanged to 5 cents up.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Nov. 2—Reichsbank's condensed statement compares as follows (in marks, 000 omitted):

	Oct. 31, '32	Oct. 23, '32
Gold	817,300	796,800
For cur reserves	123,000	137,200
Other bills ex & chks.	2,857,100	2,616,900
Advances	197,800	85,000
Circulation	3,620,000	3,414,000
Ratio	26.0%	27.3%
Bank rate	4%	4%

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 2	Nov. 1
9½	1⅜	..	Adams Express	1100	8⅝	5	5	5½	
14	9½	..	Addressograph	100	10	10	10	10⅛	
4⅞	1¼	..	Advance Rumely	400	3	2¾	2¾		
16⅛	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	600	9	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
103⅛	30⅜	3	Air Reduction	1100	52⅝	49⅛	49⅞	51⅜	
16⅝	2¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4	2	..	Albany PW Pap	100	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅜	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8¼	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛		
7¾	¾	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	3	3	3		
88¼	42½	6⅜	Allied Chem	2400	73	69	69	71¼	
153⅜	4	f	Allis Chalmers	400	7⅞	7¼	7¼		
223¼	½	2	Amerada	1100	19½	19	19	19½	
23⅝	5	..	Am Bank Note	400	12	11½	11½	12¼	
73⅛	29⅝	4	Am Can	3700	50⅜	48⅛	49	49½	
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	100	118	118	118		
50	16	..	Am Car & F pf	400	21	20⅝	20⅝		
27	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	20¼	18⅜	19	19⅛	
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	1100	7½	6½	6½	7⅝	
13½	8	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞		
21¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	9½	8¾	8¾	9⅛	
2⅝	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	3½	3⅛	3⅛		
6⅞	1	..	Am Ice	200	7	7	7		
21⅜	6¾	2	Am International	1300	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜	
12	2½	..	Am La France	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
⅜	⅛	..	Am Locomotive	300	7½	6⅞	6⅞		
15¼	3⅜	..	Am Loco pf	100	26½	26½	26½		
49	19	7	Am Metal	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal 6%	100	20¼	20¼	20¼		
32⅜	6½	..	Am Power & Lt	900	9	8⅛	8⅛	8¾	
12¼	3	..	Am P&L 6% pf	100	30	30	30		
58	15¼	6	Am P&L pf A	100	24½	24	24		
49¾	10	8	Am Radiator	1500	7	10⅜	6½	7	
12¼	3⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	1700	10⅛	9½	9⅝	10	
13⅜	3	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
27¼	5⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1300	13½	12¼	12⅝	13¾	
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2nf	100	35	34	35	35	
85	23	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	46	45	45		
25	7	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅝	
36¾	20	2½	Am Stores	200	33¾	32	33¾	32	
90	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	75	75	75		
137⅞	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	4100	102⅞	98½	99⅜	100¾	
25	4	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	400	21	20¼	20¼	20½	
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	18½	
10	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅝	
39⅞	15¼	..	Am Woolen pf	100	25½	24¼	24¼		
6⅝	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	3	3	3	3⅛	
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	2100	8⅞	8¼	8½	8⅝	
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	400	9½	9	9	9½	
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	100	39	39	39		
2¾	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅝	1	..	Arnold Constable	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..	
5¼	2½	..	Artloom Corp	70	3	3	3	..	
3	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	3000	40½	35¼	36⅞	40⅛	
16	35	5	Atchison pf	400	65	64	64	65	
40	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	19¾	19	19	20	
25½	7½	..	Atlas Powder	100	10	10	10		
21⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1100	16	15⅝	15⅝	16	
3⅞	1	..	Atlas Tack	100	3¼	3¼	3¼		
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	2100	41¾	38¼	38¼	40⅞	
7⅞	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	500	5½	5⅛	5¼	5⅝	

—B—

12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	100	5¼	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	17½	16¾	16¾	17⅝	
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1100	12⅛	11¼	11⅝	12⅜	
4½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15	
99	62	6½	Bamberger pf	10	77	75	75		
35¾	4½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	4½	
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	400	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4½	
43⅛	13	..	Beatrice Cream	200	13⅜	11	11	11¾	
95	69⅞	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	68¾	68¾	68¾	69	
45	29¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	39½	39	39		
80¾	27⅝	..	Belding Hem	100	5¼	5¼	5¼		
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	1700	9⅞	8⅝	8¾	9¾	
12	2½	..	Best & Co	400	11½	11	11		
24⅞	5¾	1.-	Bethlehem Steel	2100	18	16	16⅜	17	
29⅜	7¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	35½	32¼	32¼		
74	16¼	..	Bohn Alum & Br	300	10	9⅝	9⅞	10¼	
27¼	4⅜	..	Bon Ami A	100	50¼	50¼	50¼		
53	38	4	Bon Ami B	100	⅝	⅝	⅝		
			Booth Fish 1nf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		
43¼	20	2	Borden	1400	25¼	23⅞	23⅞	25⅛	
14¼	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	700	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	
9¼	4	..	Boston & Maine	100	8½	8½	8½		
11⅜	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	100	4½	4½	4½	4½	
10½	4	1	Briggs & Strat	100	8	8	8		
50¼	11⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	1200	21¼	19⅜	20	21	
78⅜	21¼	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	61	59½	59½		
58	21¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	45	
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	75¼	75¼	75¼	76	
36	23	3	Brown Shoe	100	31¼	31¼	31¼		
4½	1⅛	..	Brunswicke Balke	100	2¾	2¾	2¾		
3⅛	½	..	Budd Mfg	300	1½	1½	1½		
8	2¼	..	Bullard	400	3½	3½	3½		
13¼	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	400	8½	8	8	8	
21¾	2¼	..	Bush Terminal	400	5	5	5	5	
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	30	11¼	11	11	11	
2	⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
7	6	..	Butte & Superior	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
24⅞	7	..	Byers	400	13⅞	12¾	12¾	13½	

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7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	700	11	8⅞	8⅞	9	
20⅜	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	1800	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞	13⅛	
27¾	10⅛	1	Cannon Mills	200	15½	15½	15½	15⅜	
65¾	10¾	..	Case Thresh	7000	38⅜	34¼	35	37½	
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	20	55	55	55		
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7	
12⅜	1¾	..	Celanese Corp	400	7	6¾	7	7	
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	700	13½	13¼	14¾	..	
85	60	7	Central Ark pf	10	64	64	64		
17⅜	7¼	..	Cerro de Pasco	400	22⅞	22	22	8	
30⅛	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	26	26	26		
20¾	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	200	13¾	11⅞	12⅛	13¾	
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	2000	22⅛	19¾	20¼	21⅞	
31¼	2	..	Chi & E Ill	200	1½	1½	1½	..	
5	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	
53⅜	11¼	..	Chi & Gt West	400	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	..	
15½	3½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	7½	6⅝	6⅝	7⅜	
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	300	3¾	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	500	6⅜	5½	5¾	6¼	
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	10	9	9	10¼	
6⅜	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	4	3⅝	3⅝	4¼	
16⅞	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¾	
24½	2	..	Chi R&P 6%	400	6	5¼	5¼	6	
27½	4¼	..	Chi R&P 7%	200	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8⅝	
14	2½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	20	7¾	7¾	7¾		
8	1½	..	Childs Company	100	3½	3½	3½		
3	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	3000	40½	35¼	36⅞	40⅛	
16	35	5	Atchison pf	400	65	64	64	65	
40	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	19¾	19	19	20	
25½	7½	..	Atlas Powder	100	10	10	10		
21⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1100	16	15⅝	15⅝	16	
3⅞	1	..	Atlas Tack	100	3¼	3¼	3¼		
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	2100	41¾	38¼	38¼	40⅞	
7⅞	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	500	5½	5⅛	5¼	5⅝	

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12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	100	5¼	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	17½	16¾	16¾	17⅝	
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1100	12⅛	11¼	11⅝	12⅜	
4½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15	
99	62	6½	Bamberger pf	10	77	75	75		
35¾	4½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	4½	
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	400	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4½	
43⅛	13	..	Beatrice Cream	200	13⅜	11	11	11¾	
95	69⅞	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	68¾	68¾	68¾	69	
45	29¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	39½	39	39		
80¾	27⅝	..	Belding Hem	100	5¼	5¼	5¼		
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	1700	9⅞	8⅝	8¾	9¾	
12	2½	..	Best & Co	400	11½	11	11		
24⅞	5¾	1.-	Bethlehem Steel	2100	18	16	16⅜	17	
29⅜	7¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	35½	32¼	32¼		
74	16¼	..	Bohn Alum & Br	300	10	9⅝	9⅞	10¼	
27¼	4⅜	..	Bon Ami A	100	50¼	50¼	50¼		
53	38	4	Bon Ami B	100	⅝	⅝	⅝		
			Booth Fish 1nf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		
43¼	20	2	Borden	1400	25¼	23⅞	23⅞	25⅛	
14¼	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	700	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	
9¼	4	..	Boston & Maine	100	8½	8½	8½		
11⅜	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	100	4½	4½	4½	4½	
10½	4	1	Briggs & Strat	100	8	8	8		
50¼	11⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	1200	21¼	19⅜	20	21	
78⅜	21¼	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	61	59½	59½		
58	21¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	45	
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	75¼	75¼	75¼	76	
36	23	3	Brown Shoe	100	31¼	31¼	31¼		
4½	1⅛	..	Brunswicke Balke	100	2¾	2¾	2¾		
3⅛	½	..	Budd Mfg	300	1½	1½	1½		
8	2¼	..	Bullard	400	3½	3½	3½		
13¼	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	400	8½	8	8	8	
21¾	2¼	..	Bush Terminal	400	5	5	5	5	
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	30	11¼	11	11	11	
2	⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
7	6	..	Butte & Superior	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
24⅞	7	..	Byers	400	13⅞	12¾	12¾	13½	

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7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	700	11	8⅞	8⅞	9	
20⅜	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	1800	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞	13⅛	
27¾	10⅛	1	Cannon Mills	200	15½	15½	15½	15⅜	
65¾	10¾	..	Case Thresh	7000	38⅜	34¼	35	37½	
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	20	55	55	55		
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7	
12⅜	1¾	..	Celanese Corp	400	7	6¾	7	7	
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	700	13½	13¼	14¾	..	
85	60	7	Central Ark pf	10	64	64	64		
17⅜	7¼	..	Cerro de Pasco	400	22⅞	22	22	8	
30⅛	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	26	26	26		
20¾	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	200	13¾	11⅞	12⅛	13¾	
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	2000	22⅛	19¾	20¼	21⅞	
31¼	2	..	Chi & E Ill	200	1½	1½	1½	..	
5	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	
53⅜	11¼	..	Chi & Gt West	400	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	..	
15½	3½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	7½	6⅝	6⅝	7⅜	
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	300	3¾	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	500	6⅜	5½	5¾	6¼	
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	10	9	9	10¼	
6⅜	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	4	3⅝	3⅝	4¼	
16⅞	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¾	
24½	2	..	Chi R&P 6%	400	6	5¼	5¼	6	
27½	4¼	..	Chi R&P 7%	200	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8⅝	
14	2½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	20	7¾	7¾	7¾		
8	1½	..	Childs Company	100	3½	3½	3½		
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	5200	14	13	13	13½	
28½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	11¾	11	11		
68	45¼	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	44½	44½	44½		
22	10	1	Clett Peabody	200	13	13	13	13½	
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	400	13⅛	13	13⅛		
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	400	5	4⅝	5	5	
14⅜	2⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	6½	6	6	7¼	
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	3500	12⅝	11½	11⅝	12⅜	
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	500	25	23½	23½	25½	
14⅞	4	..	Columbia Pic Ct	100	9	9	9	9⅞	
11	3⅜	..	Comm Credit	200	5	5	5		
72¾	40	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	30	72	72	72	72	
28	11¾	3	Comm Cred A	200	25	24½	25	25	
21	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B 6%	100	18½	18½	18½	18½	
27⅞	4¼	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	21	21	21	21¼	
81	55¼	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	77⅜	77½	77½		
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1800	9	8½	8⅝	9	
5⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	700	3	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛	
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	300	50	49½	49½	49⅞	
12¼	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	9¾	9½	9½	9⅝	
25¼	11¾	..	Consol Film I pf	200	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7	
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	3200	56½	53½	53¾	55¼	
98¼	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	95½	95⅛	95⅛		
10⅞	4¾	1.-	Consol Laundries	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞	
9	4	..	Consol Oil	3000	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
11½	2⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	3½	3½	3½		
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	300	½	½	½		
47⅜	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	200	37½	37½	37½	37½	
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	600	32⅜	31¼	31¾	32	
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	14½	14½	14½	14⅜	
3¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	100	2	2	2	2	
9⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	800	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝	
55⅜	24⅞	3	Corn Products	1200	49	46⅞	47¾	48¾	
140	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	40	135	135	135		
7⅜	1⅞	..	Coty	200	3⅜	3½	3½	3⅜	
26½	13½	2§	Cream of Wheat	200	23	22½	22½	23	
16	7⅜	..	Crown Cork & S	1000	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	15¾	
25⅞	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	26	25	25	25¾	
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	10	23	23	23	25	
3½	½	..	Cuba Co	200	1¼	1¼	1¼		
37⅜	8	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	1½	1½	1½	1½	
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	700	28	28	28		
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	57	57	57		
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	28000	2½	2	2	2½	
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	3⅛	3	3	3⅛	

—D—

9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	200	3⅜	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	9	9	9		
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	100	59½	59½	59½		
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	7500	29½	23¼	24⅝	28¼	
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	200	77½	77½	77½		
16¾	7	..	Devoe & Rev A	400	13½	12¼	13½		
19⅛	12	1	Diamond Match	2000	18¼	17⅞	18	17⅞	
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	200	11½	11	11½	11½	
18½	11¼	1.80	Dominion Stores	200	15	15	15		
18⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	400	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	11⅜	
6⅜	1¼	..	Duluth So Sh pf	500	¼	¼	¼		
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	10000	33¼	31⅞	31⅝	32¼	
105⅛	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	600	98⅞	98¾	98¾		
98⅛	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	97	97	97	97	

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	1000	50¼	48	48	49¼	
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	800	17¾	15⅛	16	16⅞	
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16	3¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	700	7½	6⅝	6¾

RISE IN WOOL CONSUMPTION IN SEPTEMBER

Figures Are Small but October Expected to Show Another Gain

Although the consumption of wool, according to the monthly report just issued by the Department of Commerce, amounted to 233,944,706 pounds for the first nine months of 1932, compared with 360,456,011 pounds in 1931, it is noteworthy that the consumption for September amounted to 40,961,521 pounds, compared with 36,251,617 pounds in the preceding month; in other words, wool consumption made a gain in September over August, as did August over July.

Doubtless, October will show a further gain over September, when the figures become available.

For the moment, the demand for wool is quiet. There are semioccasional sales of wool being made to piece-out requirements against old orders or for repeat orders just placed, but the mills for the most part are well supplied against their current contract requirements.

Spinners and topmakers have fair quantities of yarns and tops to deliver but report specifications against these contracts as coming through steadily and, while they are getting no new business worthy of note, they are not quite ready to quote any lower prices, in spite of some pressure from buyers to procure tops at somewhat lower levels of value.

Wool Market Is Sound

The position of wool statistically is very sound, with stocks outside the hands of the manufacturers no more than sufficient to meet requirements, based on the monthly consumption average of 35,000,000 pounds over the last five years, up to the first of next June.

Sales during the last week have been chiefly in fine and fine medium wools of the territory type. These have sold mostly in the range of 40 to 43 cents, clean basis, for good to choice French combing fine wools, with average to good fine and fine medium wools of the New Mexican type bringing 36 to 40 cents, according to the wool.

There has been some Ohio delaine wool sold on the greasy basis of 19½ to 20 cents, or a scant 50 cents, clean basis, for the choicest warp 64-70s wools. There has been some fall Texas wool sold this week which probably would cost the buyer about 33 to 35 cents, clean basis, for the best wools.

Half-blood combing wools have been rather on the quiet side, best territory wools being quotable still at 43 and 45 cents, clean, while Ohio wool of the best type is quotable at 20 cents in the grease.

Three-eighths and quarter-blood combing wools have been steady at 21 to 21½ cents for the Ohio-Michigan and similar bright fleeces while territory wools are quotable at 40 to 42 cents, clean basis, for the better wools, and quarters are quotable at 38 to 39 cents. There has been some three-eighths Ohio clothing wool sold at 18 cents in the grease.

Scoured Wools Easier

Scoured wools for the woolen mill trade have been slower of late, and prices have shown some tendency to ease slightly. Gray B supers, according as they are dark or light, are quotable at 25 to 28 cents, while fair B lambs are quotable around 35 cents, and good white B supers at about 38 cents. Good white No. 1 New Mexican which could have been sold at the peak at about 47 to 48 cents are now quotable at not over 45 cents and other grades also are easier, although 3s and 4s are fairly firm.

Noils are a bit softer, especially fine noils, which may be had for good white clear lots at 32 to 33 cents, with the choicest descriptions available at about 35 cents. Wool wastes have slowed up but are generally firm in price.

In Australia, the English trade is showing rather more interest, while Japan has been somewhat less of a factor. Good combing 64-70s wools are procurable for import hither on the basis of 28 to 29 cents, clean basis, landed in Boston.

Some activity is reported in the market at Buenos Aires. The condition of the new Argentine clip is reported better than a year ago.

NEW YORK CENTRAL TO GET WORK LOAN FROM FINANCE CORP.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized a "work loan" of $2,500,000 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the New York Central Railroad Company.

The money will be used to repair 10,000 steel box cars at an average estimated cost of $150 each and 3000 automobile box cars at an average of $300 each.

The loan is estimated to provide work for 1500 men for seven or eight months.

The company was authorized, if it wishes, to reduce the number of box cars to be repaired to 7500, to eliminate the automobile box cars and to substitute 4000 hopper cars and 1000 stock cars. Another alternative allowed is that the company may repair passenger and freight locomotives at an estimated cost of $9000 for each locomotive. This latter alternative would supply employment to about 1200 men for four or five months.

CALUMET & HECLA LOSS

Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1932, an operating loss of $157,531, compared with a similar loss for the September, 1931, quarter of $201,282, and a profit in the 1930 period of $303,702, or 15 cents a share on the 2,005,502 shares outstanding. Net loss after depreciation and depletion amounted to $314,673, compared with loss after charges in the 1931 period of $651,126 and of $217,444 in the third quarter of 1930.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN CO.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1932, net loss of $60,716 after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with a net loss of $11,105 in the September quarter of 1931.

TREASURY OFFERS BILLS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—The Treasury is inviting tenders for $75,000,000 Treasury bills to run 91 days from Nov. 9. Bids will close Friday, Nov. 4. The issue will be used to pay off a maturing issue of like amount.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	23¼	23¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	18½	18½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	81	81
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31	30½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	80	80
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	67	64¾
Amer Smelting 5s '47	86½	86
Amer T&T 4s '36	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105	104⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103	102⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	102¾	102¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103⅞	106½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	91⅞	91¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79¼	79¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	71¼	70
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82¾	82¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90¾	90¼
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	94	94
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	90	90
Atlanta & Dany 1st 4s '48	29	28¾
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	48	48
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101	101
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	78¾	78
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	69	69
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	61¾	60⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	31¾	31½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	45½	43½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	83	82½
Beech Cr RQ 4s	82	82
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106½	106¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107	107
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95	95
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	13	13
Boston & Maine 5s '55	67	67
Boston & Maine 5s '67	64	64
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	9	9
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106¼	105½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85¾	85¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	103¾	103¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	77¼	77¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	108¼	107¾
Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	113⅞	114⅞
Bur Cr N 5s '34	57½	57½
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	104⅜	104⅜
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	96	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	89¾	89¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	88⅝	88⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	88¾	88⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	88½	88½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	91¼	91⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	95⅛	95
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	95½	95
Can North 4½s '35	98⅛	98⅛
Can North deb 6s '40	103¼	103⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	70⅞	69
Can Pacific 5s '44	90¾	90¾
Can South 5s A '62	90⅛	90⅛
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	18⅞	18⅞
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	105	105
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	73	73
Cen Pacific 5s '60	59	58
Certainteed 5½s '48	37½	37½
Ches Corp 5s '47	63½	62
Ches & Ohio 4½s '92	95¾	95⅜
Ches & O 4½s B	83	83
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	80½	80½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	91	90
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	12¾	12
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	104¾	104
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	41	40
Chicago M St P&Pac adj 2000	7¾	7¾
Chicago M St P&Pac 5s '75	24⅞	24¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	22½	22½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	18⅛	17¾
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	58	58
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	24	24
Chicago & Nw 4½s	22¾	22¼
Chicago R I & P 4s '34	34⅛	34
Chicago R I & P rfg 4s '52 A	31⅛	30
Chicago R I & P 4½s cv '60	19⅞	18¾
Chicago Ter Tau & SE 5s '60	50½	50½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	97⅞	97⅞
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103⅞	103⅞
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	70	68½
Cin Gas & Elec 4½ '68 A	95½	95⅜
Cin Lib & N 4s	72	72
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	47	47
Clev CC&StL div 4s '90	75	75
Clev Un Term 5½s '77	69	69
Clev Un Term 5s '73	73½	73½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	80	80
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	55	55
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	80⅝	80⅝
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	81½	81
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	91½	91½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	100¾	100¾
Con Gas 5s '57	101⅞	102⅛
Con Gas 4½s '51	96¼	95½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¼	105
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Corn Products 5s '34	104	104
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	61	60½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	47	47
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	26½	26
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	34½	34½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105	105
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	80½	80⅜
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	93	92
Den & Rio C con 4s '36	40⅛	40
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	17¼	17¼
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96½	96½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¾	100⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101½	101⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '52	100⅞	100⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87¾	87½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103⅜	103⅜
Duquesne P & L 4½s '33 '57	104⅛	104⅛
East Tenn & Va & G RR 5s '56	85	84⅞
Elgin, Joliet & E Ry 5s '41	89¾	89¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	28	28
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28	27½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	62⅜	62⅜
Fla East Coast 5s '74	5	4
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98¾	98¾
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	63⅛	63⅛
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅝	102⅝
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	103
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	84	84
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3⅛	3
Goodrich 6s '45	54½	54⅓
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78½	78½
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	101	101
Grand Trk Ry Can 7s '40	103¾	103
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	51	51
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	55	55
Great Northern 7s '36 A	68¾	68
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	46	46
Houston Oil 5½s '40	54¼	54
Hudson Coal 5s '62	41¾	40½
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	104⅛	104⅛
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	48½	48½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	83	82⅝
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅝	105⅝
Ill Central 3½s '52	56	56
Ill Central 4¾s '66	35¾	35½
Ill Central 6½s '36	65	64¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	40⅛	40
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	45	44¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100¾	100¾
Ind Limestone 6s '41	11	11
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	80	80
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	44	43
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47¼	46⅝
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	54¾	54½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct	54¼	54¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63	63
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	15	15
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	22½	22⅜
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	5½	5½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	43	42⅜
Int Paper 6s '55	13¾	13¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	32½	32½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	33¾	32½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	36	35½
Kan City P S & L 4½s '61	101¾	101¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	58	57⅝
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	46	45½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89	88⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	89	89
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90⅝	90½
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	64	64
L'Autaro 6s '54	4½	4½
Lehigh Val (Pa) 6s 2003	43	43
LeHigh Val Coal 5s '54	25	25
Lowe's Inc 6s '41	80½	80½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	22	22
Marion Steam S 6s	38¼	38¼
Met W S 4s '38	14	14
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95¾	95⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	79½	79½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	50	50
MoM K & T pl 5s A '62	15¼	14½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	28	28
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	27½	26¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	27½	26¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	26¾	26¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	27¾	27
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	14	13¾
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	6	6
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	5½	5½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	5½	5½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79¼	79¼
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	74½	74½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	85	84⅞
Nat Steel 5s	78	77
New Eng T&T 5½s B B'61	102	102
New Eng Railway 4s '45	75	75
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	83¾	83½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	60⅝	60½
N O Pub Ser 5s gen 3½s '97	74	73
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	70⅛	69½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	45	45
NYC&HR rfg & im4½s 2013	44¾	44¾
NYC&HR rfg & m 5s 2013	49	49
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	61	61
NYC L SL cou 3½s '8	69⅜	69⅜
NY Chi & StL 4s '37	75	75
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	18½	18
NY Chi & StL 6s '40 '38	38	38
NY Edison 5s C '51	105¼	105⅛
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112¼	112
NY GELH&P 5s '48	108⅜	108⅜
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '47	60	60
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	61	61
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	48	48
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	77	77
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	72½	72½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50	50
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1¼	1¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100¾	100½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103⅛	102¾
NY Tel gen 4½s A '39	65	65
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	49	49
Niag Share 5½s '50	62½	62½
Norf & W div 4s '44	95	95
North Am Co 5s '61	82¼	82
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	82½	81½
Nor Pacific 6 B 2047	78	77½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101⅝	101
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104½	104¼
Ohio River gen 5s '37	82	82
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81¾	81
Otis Steel 6s '41	30	30
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102¾	102¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	105	105
Penn-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	31	31
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	31½	31
Paramount Public 5½s '50	17¾	17½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	18¼	17½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91	90½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	92¾	92¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	65½	65½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '65	84	84
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	99⅜	99⅜
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84½	84
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	88	87⅞
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99⅝	99½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	107⅜	107⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	69¾	69½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	85	84¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94⅜	94
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	50½	50
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	85½	85½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	55	55
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	30¾	30⅜
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	53	51¾
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95¾	95½
Pure Oil 4½s '40	70½	70¼
Read rfg 4½s A '97	84	84
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	75	75
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	47	46
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	31	29
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	68	68
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	50	50
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	33	33
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12	11¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11	9¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	12½	12
St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta	11	10
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	95	95
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	99	99
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	79½	79½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	79	79
Shell Union 5s '47	77¾	76½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92¾	92½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96¼	96⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101¼	101¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	64	64
Smith A O 6½s '33	99¾	99¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	76½	76½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	48	48½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	48½	24¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	25	25
Southern Ry con 5s '94	75½	33⅞
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	34	33¼
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	33½	105¼
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	104
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅜	95½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95⅞	98
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98½	69
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	69	90
Texas Corp 5s '44	90¼	48
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	48¼	48
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	40⅜	21½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	21¾	101¾
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101¾	103¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103¼	98¼
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98¼	96
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96¾	78⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	84	84
US Rubber Co 5s '47	45	45
Utah It & Trac 5s '44	64½	63½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	67½	67½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	28	27¾
Vanadium 5s '41	47½	47
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	2	2
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	61⅛	61⅛
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	44	43⅞
Walworth 6s '45	28	27½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105¾	105¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100⅛	100⅛
Western Electric 5s '44	58¼	58
Western Maryland 4s '52	80	80
Western Pac 5s A '43	56	56
Western Union 5s '51	82	82
Western Union 6½s '36	57	56½
Western Union 5s '60	102⅞	102⅞
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	27	27
White Sew Mach 6s '40	85½	85½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	67¼	67¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	67	67

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Nov 2	Nov 1
3½s '47	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.19
3½s reg	101.19	101.19	101.19	
1st 4¼s '47	102.10	102.10	102.10	102.9
1st 4¼s reg	102.4	102.4	102.4	
4th 4¼s '38	103.17	103.15	103.15	103.18
US 3s '55	96.15	96.14	96.14	96.15
US 3¼s '49	97.31	97.29	98	97.31
US 3¼s '43 Mar	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4
US 3¼s '43 June	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.5
US 3¼s '47	100.26	100.23	100.23	100.24
US 3¼s '56	102.15	102.14	102.14	102.15
US 4s '54	104.4	104.1	104.2	104.4
US 4¼s '52	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.5

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	17¼
Akershus 5s '63	69½
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	91¾
Antioquia 7s B '45	8¼
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	47
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	52¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	53
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	52½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	52¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	52¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	52½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	52⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	52¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	52¾
Australia 4½s '56	71⅞
Australia 5s '55	77¼
Australia 5s '57	78
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	47
Austria Hydro 6½s '56	35¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	103¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102¾
Bergen (City) 5s '49	79½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	35½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	41
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	51
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	51
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	46½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	48¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	16¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18¼
Bremen 7s '35	55⅜
Brisbane 5s '58	65¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	24
Buenos Aires 6s '64 (Prov)	28
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	41¾
Bulgaria 7s '67	21
Bulgaria 7½s '68	24½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	11½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	88¼
Canada (Dom) 5s	100½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	78
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	4⅝
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	41
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	32
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	25¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	73
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	100
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	74½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	80
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs sta	80
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	44½
Dresden 7s '45	55
Duke Price Power 6s '66	50½
Dutch El 6s '47	100½
Dutch El sf 6s '62	100½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	47¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	99
French (Rep) 7s '49	116
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121½
German 7s '49	69¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	51¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	46¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	46¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	54¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6½s '58 rcts	39¼
Germ Cen Bk 6s '51	51¾
Germ Cen Bk 7s '50	53¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	49¾
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	48¼
Graz 8s '54	47
Hansa 6s '39 ww	37½
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	41¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	38⅝
Irish Free State 5s '60	73½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	90
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	86⅛
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	38
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	44⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '54	49¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	49¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	61
Karstadt 6s '43	27
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	14½
Kreuger & Toll 5s ct	13½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	75⅝
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104
Milan (City) 6½s '52	81⅛
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	94½
New South Wales 5s '57	74¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	41
Norway (King) 5s '63	80½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	82
Norway (King) 6s '43	87¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	86½
Norway (King) 6s '52	86
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	45½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	52½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	6½
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	56
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	54
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	61¼
Prussia 6½s '51	44
Prussia 6s '52	42
Queensland (State) 6s '47	87
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	47¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	47⅞
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	38
Rhinelbe 7s '46	41⅜
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	10
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	10¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84¾
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	85½
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	22
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	8½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	10
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	22¼
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	45
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	19
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	19½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	42⅜
Sydney 5½s '55	69¼
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	96
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	36⅝
Trondhjem 5½s '57	68
Tyrol 7s '52	43
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	34
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	35⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	34½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	34½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	42
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	37
Vienna 6s '52	49½
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	95
Warsaw 7s '58	41¼
Wurttemberg 7s '56	55
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	51

New High For Power Output In Fall Period

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Power production in the week ended Oct. 29 went to a new high level for the autumn recovery period, the National Electric Light Association report showed today, the weekly gain keeping pace with the improvement recorded in the corresponding period of 1931.

In the like periods of 1930 and 1929, power production turned downward in contrast with the gains established in the like periods during the two following years.

Output last week totaled 1,533,028,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,528,145,000 the previous week. Production in the Oct. 29 week was 7.2 per cent below the like 1931 week, unchanged from the previous week.

Output in New England was 2.7 per cent below the corresponding 1931 week. For the Atlantic seaboard the margin of decline was 3.1 per cent, for the central industrial region, 9.2 per cent, and for the Pacific coast, 7.8 per cent.

Last week's output of 1,533,028,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,506,219,000 in the first week of October and with 1,443,977,000 in the first full week of September, which included the Labor Day holiday.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prc.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch...	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾	1¾	4
Bar silver	27c	27⅛c	31c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days..	½@¾	½@¾	3 @4
4 to 6 months.	¾@1	¾@1	3½@4½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3⅛@3¼
60 days	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3⅛@3¼
90 days	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3⅛@3⅜
4 months	¾@ ⅝	¾@ ⅝	3¼@3½
5 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞

VIRGINIA P. I. MEETS ALABAMA

Most Important Week-End Game in Southern Conference Football Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 2—The Southern Conference title race goes merrily on with eight championship games scheduled for the week-end. Four out of the five undefeated teams must continue the championship grind against member teams, while Alabama Polytechnic Institute has something of a rest game against the non-Conference Howard College team in Montgomery. Tennessee continues its march against the inferior Mississippi State team at Knoxville, but Virginia Polytechnic Institute will have its largest order of the year when powerful Alabama is met in the homecoming affair in Tuscaloosa.

Vanderbilt, undefeated in the Conference, but tied by Tulane, will hardly be extended by Maryland when they meet in Washington. Louisiana, unbeaten in the circle, but defeated 8 to 10 by Rice of the Southwest Conference, will have a worthy foe in South Carolina, when they play in Columbia. Games between old foes always attract interest, regardless of championship rating. Friday's Florida-North Carolina battle, and Saturday's games between Duke and Kentucky at Durham, Tulane and Georgia Tech in Atlanta, and Virginia and Washington & Lee in Charlottesville, all fall in the intense rivalry class and should develop into real battles.

Three intersectional games are on the bill with the Georgia-New York University game in New York heading the list. Georgia, despite an unsuccessful season, appears to have a better chance to win than on any previous visit to the metropolis. Mississippi, tough and fast improving, has hardly reached the point where it can handle the strong Minnesota team in their game at Minneapolis. The Jewanee-Penn State game at State College, Penna., brings together two of the lower ranking teams of the South and East and an even battle should be in prospect.

Few Upsets Saturday

While Saturday's battles brought few upsets, several teams in the championship flight come through with a narrow margin of victory, and North Carolina State finally joined the large group of defeated elevens.

Tennessee kept its slate clean against a fighting Duke eleven in Knoxville by a 13-to-13 score. The Volunteers broke a 13-to-13 tie in a thrilling climax when Fullback H. D. Wynn '34 stepped back and sent a placement between the posts for the winning points within three minutes of the end of the game. Poor punting kept Duke in trouble and gave Tennessee both of its touchdown opportunities. The Volunteers were quick to seize the advantage and sent the brilliant W. B. Feathers '34, half, through the line for long gains and the final scoring plunges. Duke displays an accurate passing attack that enabled Capt. E. L. Mason '33, quarter, to score, and came from behind to tie the count in the fourth period when F. E. Crawford '34, noted tackle, intercepted a Tennessee pass and sped 72 yards for the most sensational scoring run of the game. Wynn's great kick came after Quarterback H. B. Brackett '33 had returned a punt 24 yards and Feathers had added another 34 off tackle to reach the 10-yard line. Fighting fiercely, Duke held Feathers to three yards in three plays and the winning kick followed.

The use of substitute players almost proved the undoing of brilliant Alabama P. I. and the Alabama plainsmen were forced to come from behind in a great fourth-period drive to defeat Mississippi 14 to 7 in Montgomery and continue the first real championship march they have staged in 10 years. Ole Miss took the lead in the third period on a passing attack with Z. A. Swor '34, end, taking an eight-yard toss from E. K. Hudson '34, full, and dashing 15 yards to score. Auburn sent in its famous halfback, Capt. J. F. Hitchcock '33, who led his mates in a fourth-period rally that netted two touchdowns, the winning score coming in the last three minutes of play. A pass from W. E. Phipps '34, half, to D. W. Ariail '34, end, gained 32 yards to place Auburn in scoring position and Hitchcock broke off left tackle for the first marker. The winning touchdown came when Hitchcock slipped back and shot a pass to W. A. Rogers '34, half, who made a brilliant 64-yard dash for the goal line. Ariail again played brilliantly for Auburn at end, while Hitchcock gave another fine exhibition during his stay in the game. Ole Miss displayed a great end of its own, in Swor, while Hutson did some splendid old-fashioned line plunging from the fullback position.

Gobblers Score Quickly

V. P. I. gained its fourth Conference victory by swamping an ancient rival, Washington & Lee, 32 to 6 at Lexington. The Gobblers scored quickly when Capt. William Grimus '33, powerful tackle, blocked a kick near the Generals' goal line and E. G. Hite '33, star guard, recovered. On the following kickoff J. P. Mills '35, half, received the ball and raced 85 yards to score. This ended the scoring for V. P. I. until the fourth period when C. A. Groth '34, quarter, and A. L. Casey '34 and E. J. Hall '33, halves, backfield substitutes, each pushed over a touchdown.

Vanderbilt remained undefeated by turning back an old foe, Georgia Tech, 12 to 0 in Nashville. W. C. Roberts '33, half, gave another of his dazzling performances behind the huge Commodore line to score one counter and send a mate across with a second. All of Vanderbilt's scoring was done in the first period, while a tight Tech defense aided by numerous penalties against the Commodores staved off later threats. W. H. Suhrenreich '34, end, took a pass from Roberts that was good for 26 yards and the first score, while Roberts shortly afterward sprinted 29 yards around end for a touchdown. Several long dashes around the ends by J. R. McArthur '33, quarter, were outstanding in a Technology attack that lacked consistency.

N. C. State lost its first game of the season when its ancient rival, North Carolina, surprised friend and foe alike with a 31-to-0 victory at Chapel Hill. The Tar Heels scored in the second period when K. L. Thompson '33, half, crashed over after G. T. Barclay '34, guard, had intercepted a State pass and run to the 10-yard line. A 23-yard run by J. W. Daniel '33, half, followed by a 31-yard toss from J. M. Phipps '34, half, to S. M. Chandler '33, full, put the ball in position for Phipps to plunge through for a fourth-period score.

Tulane played a ragged game and lost many scoring chances in its 6-to-0 victory over South Carolina at New Orleans. D. G. Zimmerman Jr. '33 famous half, crashed off left tackle for 37 yards and the only touchdown of the game two minutes after the battle started. His brilliant play, however, was not enough to offset the errors of his mates. The alertness of H. B. McManus '34 saved his team at least two touchdowns as the big Carolina tackle twice recovered Tulane fumbles inches from the goal.

Substitute Plays Brilliantly

J. C. Grant '35, listed all season as a substitute half, continued to play an amazing game for Georgia in its 33-to-12-defeat of Florida at Athens. Florida took the lead in the first period; but Grant began slashing at the tackles to make three touchdowns for Georgia and his team was never headed.

Alabama won its tenth consecutive victory in its series with Kentucky, by defeating the Wild Cats, 17 to 7, at Lexington. Alabama scored first when H. D. Holley '33, quarter, raced 60 yards on a cutback play and then crossed the goal in several more plays. Ellis Johnson '33, substitute quarter, circled end for nine yards and a touchdown to give Kentucky a lead they held until the fourth period, when Holley scored for Alabama on a 9-yard burst around end. In addition to Holley's fine work, Thomas Huppke '34 played brilliantly at guard. Kentucky showed a brilliant end in the youngster, Joseph Rupert '35.

Maryland defeated V. M. I. 12 to 7 at Richmond after trailing the Cadets for two quarters. Going in as a substitute, R. J. Poppelman '33, veteran fullback, crashed off tackle and followed the sidelines for 52 yards and the winning points midway of the fourth period. The games for the week-end follow:

Nov. 4—Florida vs. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Nov. 5—Alabama vs. Virginia P. I., Tuscaloosa; Alabama Polytechnic Institute vs. Howard, Montgomery; Clemson vs. Citadel, Charleston; Duke vs. Kentucky, Durham; Georgia vs. New York, New York; Georgia Tech vs. Tulane, Atlanta; Louisiana vs. South Carolina, Columbia; Mississippi vs. Minnesota, Minneapolis; Miss. State vs. Tennessee, Knoxville; N. C. State vs. Davidson, Charlotte; Sewanee vs. Penn State, State College; Vanderbilt vs. Maryland, Washington; Virginia vs. Washington and Lee, Charlottesville; Virginia M. I. vs. William and Mary, Norfolk.

SHORE AND OWEN REPORT

QUEBEC Nov. 2 (AP)—The Boston Bruins' battlefront was completed with the arrival yesterday of Defensemen Eddie Shore and George Owen. Manager Art Ross will now be able to put his entire crew through intensive training. Tonight the Bruins tackle their farm outfit, the Cubs, in an exhibition game and lookers-on are anxious to see just what Shore and Owen will do. After a short turn on skates yesterday, Ross said Shore showed "very good form and it won't take him long to get into real hockey shape." "Yip" Foster and Frank Jerwa, two ambitious young defense players who have been trying to make the Bruins, packed their bags last night and will remain at least another year with the Cubs. But the battle between Percy Galbraith and Joe Jerwa for the fourth place of the Bruins' defense continues unabated and Ross has given no indication as to who will get the call. It is understood whichever player fails to make the grade will be forced to seek connections outside the Boston fold as a result of the new rule limiting players on any club to 14, excluding goalies.

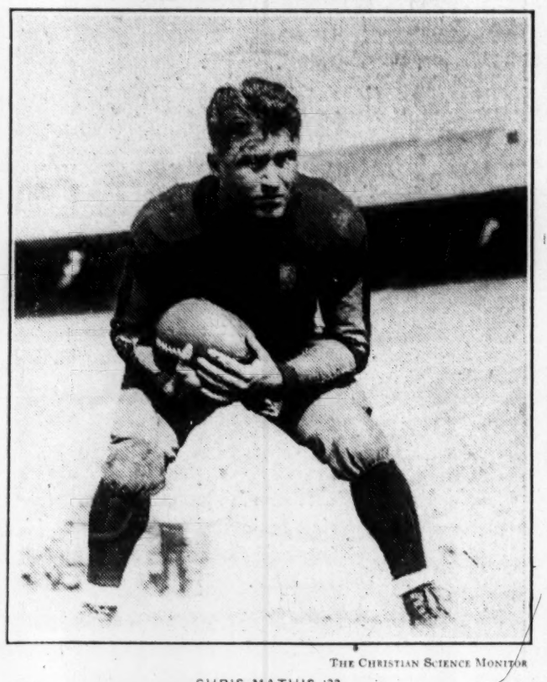
SMEATON TO REFEREE AGAIN

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 2 (AP)—Cooper Smeaton has rejoined the staff of referees of the National Hockey League. The former referee-in-chief retired toward the close of last season but has reconsidered his retirement. President Frank Calder said the staff again would consist of Smeaton, Hewitson, Mallinson, Daigneault, Cleghorn, Cameron, Goodman, Romeril and Stewart.

GEORGETOWN COACH RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2 (AP)—Thomas E. Mills recently resigned as head football coach at Georgetown University, and was succeeded by John L. Hagerty, quarterback of the New York Giants, professional team.

A 'Big Six' Gridiron Star



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRIS MATHIS '33
University of Nebraska Football Team.

OKLAHOMA MUST BEAT MISSOURI

Needs Victory to Keep Pace With Nebraska in Big Six

BIG SIX FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	Pct.
Nebraska	3	0	0	38	12	1.000
Oklahoma	2	0	0	41	19	1.000
Kansas State	1	0	2	38	26	.667
Kansas	1	0	2	38	41	.667
Missouri	0	1	1	0	25	.000
Iowa State	0	1	2	6	38	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 2—Oklahoma, still undefeated in the Conference though losing outside, looks for another victory in the Big Six football title race, when Missouri appears at Norman, Okla., Saturday. A win for the Sooners will place them on a par with Nebraska, which won its third Conference victory last week. Missouri has tied and lost in the league and last Saturday was defeated by a minor rival in its latest game.

Another engagement in the title race takes Iowa State to Manhattan, Kan., to face Kansas State. The former had an open date last Saturday, has tied one and lost two previously. Kansas State sustained its second Conference defeat.

Nebraska diverts attention from title defense by journeying to Iowa City, to meet Iowa, a trailer in the Big Ten, and defeated by an outsider last week. Kansas, winner of one loop game in three played, takes on the Notre Dame eleven, which does not look so formidable now, but still promises trouble enough.

What happened to Oklahoma in the 7-to-0 defeat at the hands of Oklahoma Aggies is just what may happen in any traditional, highly emotionalized engagement. The Sooners, rated higher, did not get going. The Aggies, rising to the occasion, stretched themselves on offense and defense. Only once did Oklahoma threaten seriously. They reached the nine-yard line, where the drive was stopped when R. L. Dunlap '34, quarter, passed to F. T. Cherry '33, end, and the ball was knocked down. This slump in Sooner play carries no cheer to Missouri, as the Tigers may get banged on a rebound.

Last year Missouri defeated Oklahoma, 7 to 0; but anything like a repetition of that result would be a distinct surprise. The new Tiger coach, Frank Carideo, has had the confidence knocked out of his team by a formidable schedule, losing four games and tying another scorelessly. Missouri made its first touchdown of the season against Washington of St. Louis, but could not keep the Bears from getting two, the score being 14 to 6. The Tiger touchdown was made in the last minute on a pass, J. L. Faurot '35, halfback, to O. J. Schiele Jr. '34, end. Fumbles were important factors in defeat. Missouri has power, as shown by its gain of 247 yards against 103 for Washington, and its 17 first downs to the Bears 5.

Kansas State, losing to Nebraska, 6 to 0, provided splendid competition. The Wildcats made 11 first downs—as many as Nebraska—and kept the Cornhuskers outside of their 20-yard zone for three quarters. Diversified running plays and clever punting that kept Nebraska back on its heels for the first half, may prove effective against Iowa State. The latter won the clash last year, 7 to 6.

Iowa State's open date should put it in good shape. Its last contest was a scoreless tie with Missouri, in which the Tigers outgained and outdowned them more than 2 to 1. If Capt. R. J. Grefe '33, quarterback and all-around star, gets back in the game the Cyclones should regain some of the brilliance they displayed earlier in the season.

With Nebraska cleverly varying the offensive with end runs, center plunges and accurate passes as they continued to do in the second half against Kansas State, it does not appear that Iowa will have much chance. The Hawkeyes were defeated 21 to 6 by George Washington last week. B. E. Masterson '34, quarterback, is still getting the spotlight with Nebraska. He intercepted a K. S. C. pass that started the Cornhuskers on their touchdown march, contributed much of the yardage and sent H. C. Boswell '34, fullback, on the wide touchdown sweep around the left.

Kansas, defeating St. Louis, 6 to 0, no doubt held much in reserve for the Notre Dame game to come. E. H. W. Schaake '33, quarterback, made the touchdown on a series of line plunges and missed the after-point. The Ramblers from South Bend probably have enough manpower to wear down the Kansas squad; but they are not as impressive as they were before being defeated by Pittsburgh, 12 to 0.

POST-SEASON GAME SANCTIONED

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 2 (AP)—Southern Conference sanction of a post-season football game between the University of Oregon and Louisiana State University, Dec. 10, was disclosed recently by T. P. Heard, L. S. U. athletic director.

Princeton Stars Upon Honor Roll

By the Associated Press

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 2

ONE-FIFTH of Princeton's fall sports athletes, including two team captains, are listed on the honor roll for the past academic year. The 150-pound football squad tops the list with 21 per cent, cross-country has 20 per cent, soccer 19 per cent, and varsity football only 15 per cent.

The two captains are Frederic T. Billings Jr. '33, of Pittsburgh, Penna., in football, and William R. Bonthron '34, of Detroit, Mich., in cross-country.

Toronto Looks To Be Stronger Team

TORONTO, Nov. 2 (AP)—Bigger and better than ever, bolstered by fine material from their Syracuse farm, Toronto's National Hockey League champions are being groomed for a running start in the campaign that begins Nov. 10.

With all but two of last year's Stanley Cup winners on the squad, Manager Conny Smythe believes he has a seasoned team that can take the lead and hold it. Last year the Leafs staged a last-minute rally to sweep through the playoffs.

The spectacular "Kid" forward line of Charlie Conacher, Joe Primeau and Harvey Jackson will again be the Leafs' main firing unit, backed up by two reserve lines as good as the team ever boasted.

Harold Darragh, Ace Bailey and Harold Cotton will make up the second wave. Andy Blair, young Bob Gracie and the recruit, Ken Doraty, will compose the third.

Defensively the Leafs will rely on Lorne Chabot, in the nets, with King Clancy and Red Horner in front of him. Happy Day and Levinsky will again be the reserve defense men.

Several promising young players, among them Freddy Robertson, Bill Thoms and "Buzz" Boll, former crack Marlboro amateurs, will play with Syracuse, subject to instant call.

The Leafs have been showing unusual promise in their training sessions at Kingston and headed back to Toronto yesterday for the major wars, full of fight. They played an exhibition game with Syracuse the other night and won 5 to 3. Andy Blair, Doraty and Gracie played with the Syracuse team and scored all three goals for the farm hands, showing the strength of the Leafs' third line.

Japanese Star In 10-Mile Race

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The entry of Taika Gon, Japanese distance runner, who finished ninth in the Olympic Marathon, in the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States 10-mile championship at Lewisohn Stadium Saturday gives the race an international flavor.

Gon, now a student at the University of Southern California, is listed as a remarkable runner by Dean B. Crowell, trojan track coach, who has been training him for the event.

The Japanese star will face an American field headed by Louis Gregory of New York, former A. A. U. six-mile title holder, and Bill Cox of Rochester, former Penn State miler.

Other entries include Paul and Joe Mundy of Philadelphia, Eddie Richardson, Robert Stephenson and William Lanigan of Somerville, Mass., Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I., John de Gloria, Albany, Walter K. Roy, Middleboro, Mass., Matthew Flynn, New Haven, Conn., and John P. Simkonis, Dorchester, Mass.

The A. A. U. seven-mile walk also will be contested Saturday at Lewisohn Stadium.

DES JARDIN TO SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 2 (AP)—Vic Des Jardin, former Chicago and Ranger flash, joined the Springfield Indians of the Can-Am Hockey League here yesterday, when the Indians shifted the scene of their training from Lake Placid to the Eastern States Coliseum. Alfie Moore, Bill Regan, Jim Arnott, Clarence Molyneau, Norman "Dutch" Gainor, Wilfie Starr, Ossie Asmundson, Gordon Pettinger, Phil Perkins, George Heard, Lude Palm, Clint Smith and Russell Blinco, along with Des Jardins, make up the Indian roster. Only 12 are apt to be retained.

SANTA PAULA IS EASY WINNER

Qualifies for Final in Argentine Open Polo Championship

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 2 (AP)—Santa Paula, the team which probably will be taken intact as Argentina's representative in the coming international polo matches against the United States, entered the finals of the Argentine open polo championships yesterday with an impressive 16-to-4 victory over Los Indios.

Santa Paula will meet the winner of Thursday's game between Meadow Brook, the all-United States team and the veteran Argentine combination of the Hurlingham Club in the final match Saturday.

Playing as if to appall their North American rivals, who were in the stands, the Santa Paula players unlimbered every amazing shot in the polo repertoire today. Manuel Andrada, slugging back, caught the ball in the air and drove it 50 yards. Martin Reynal scored two goals on "billiard" shots off the posts and his brother Jose made some remarkable overhead backhand shots.

It was a rough, hard-riding contest; but its one-sidedness made it uneventful except for the desperate chances taken by Los Indios. The summary:

SANTA PAULA	LOS INDIOS
No 1—Luis Nelson	Audillo B. Ayrolo
2—Martin Reynal	Carlos Land
3—Jose Reynal	Andres Gazzotti
Back—Manuel Andrada	Ramon V. Dorna

Score—Santa Paula 16, Los Indios 4. Goals—Andrada 5, M. Reynal 5, Nelson 3, J. Reynal 3 for Santa Paula; Land 2, Ayrolo, Dorna for Los Indios.

HARVARD CLUB IS WINNER BY 5 TO 0

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—The metropolitan squash racquets team matches got under way in a half hearted manner yesterday, when one of the two scheduled matches in the Class A championship, between Harvard Club, last year's winner, and Montclair Athletic Club, resulted in a victory for the champions on their home courts, 5 to 0.

Racquet and Tennis Club, last year's runnerup, which was scheduled to entertain Princeton Club, announced that it would not put a team into the series, though its fine team of 1932 was available almost intact, and canceled the date.

Beekman Pool, United States champion, made his first appearance in the series, as the leader of the Harvard Club team, and defeated William E. Coyle, the young star of the Montclair Athletic Club, in the best match of the day. Coyle gave a fine exhibition but Pool defeated him, 15—10, 9—15, 15—10, 10—12.

J. Lawrence Pool 2d, former United States champion, dropped back to second place, and showed that he was hardly up to his last year form, against Conway Hoffman, second player for Montclair, who was much improved. The summary:

HARVARD CLUB 5, MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 0

Beekman Pool, Harvard, defeated William E. Coyle, 15—10, 9—15, 15—10, 15—12.

J. L. Pool 2d, Harvard, defeated Conway Hoffman, 15—3, 13—15, 15—7, 15—9.

R. A. Powers, Harvard, defeated J. N. Callanan, 15—6, 15—5, 8—15, 16—17, 15—5.

R. L. Debevoise, Harvard, defeated W. W. Cole Jr., 15—13, 11—15, 15—4, 11—15, 15—12.

Hurd Hutchins, Harvard, defeated J. Ferguson, 18—15, 15—12, 16—14.

MACERATA ON NAVY STAFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 2—Dr. Giovanni Macerata has been added to the staff of fencing instructors at the United States Naval Academy it was announced yesterday. Macerata, who was national champion of Italy in 1920 and 1921, takes the place of Hubert Pirotte, who has been appointed fencing instructor at Princeton.

England's Cricket Stock Has Gone Booming High

Marylebone Cricket Club's Touring Side Has Made Good Showing in Two Preliminary Matches Played Against Australian Teams

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 2 — England's cricketing stock has gone booming high with particular reference to the forthcoming test matches since the Marylebone Cricket Club's touring side began a busy program in Australia last week. The Englishmen, who yesterday arrived in Adelaide, after a journey close upon 1700 miles from Perth, commence a match against South Australia Friday and do so with two good performances standing to their credit.

In their early skirmishes so far the M. C. C. representatives opposed Western Australia and a combined Australian eleven and in each case the visitors took most of the honors in a drawn game. It is too early to draw many conclusions from the tourists' performances with bat and ball; but it doesn't seem premature to declare that the Nawab of Pataudi is well suited to Australian playing conditions. This celebrated young Indian, who in his undergraduate days represented Oxford against Cambridge at cricket, field hockey and billiards, has entered three figures each time he has batted on Australian soil. In the first match he hit 166 and in the second he obtained 129 and shared with Herbert Sutcliffe the distinction of putting up a record partnership for the Perth ground—233 for the second wicket. The previous best stand was 203 for the sixth wicket by George Dunn and S. F. Barnes in the season of 1907-08 when the Englishmen were touring under the captaincy of A. O. Jones.

Sutcliffe's contribution of 169 is the best batting feat of the tour so far and the fans here are delighted to learn that he is maintaining the fine form which placed him at the head of the English first-class batting averages in 1932 with the imposing figure of 74.23. The raven-haired Yorkshireman was England's most obvious choice for this trip and his dependability has been so often proved that nobody questions it anymore. The retirement of the famous Jack Hobbs from international cricket has made it necessary to find a successor to open England's innings with Sutcliffe. Maurice Leyland, another Yorkshireman, has been tried out and he has played one encouraging innings, 69, against Western Australia. His other performances have been less impressive for they produced only 15 and 2.

England's bowlers have "come off" very well so far especially Hedley Verity—yes another Yorkshireman—who Saturday had a splendid analysis of 6 wickets for 23 runs against the combined Australian eleven. W. E. Bowes—Yorkshire once more—also shown signs of worrying the Australian batsmen. Incidentally he has worried the Australian spectators as well and they have not hesitated to give vocal expression to the opinion that his bowling is more likely to hit the batsman than hit the wicket. Douglas Jardine, England's captain, has already made a big impression on the Australian cricketing public partly because of his leadership and partly because he came within two runs of making a century against the combined Australian eleven. In this game, W. R. Hammond, hero of the test match series "down under" a few years ago, made 77. So, taken altogether, it is quite understandable that Englishmen at home and abroad are well satisfied with the showing of their men before there has been time for proper acclimation. It must be remembered that the difference between English playing conditions and Australian are very great.

Turning to Australia's side of the question we find the news has been dominated for some weeks by what is described as "Bradman ballyhoo." To play or not to play, that has been the question and the answer has been just what the general public expected. Bradman is definitely available for the first test match commencing Dec. 2 at Sydney and it remains to be seen what he will do in connection with his newspaper contracts before further test matches take place. Its the old "player1writer" question once again. Anyhow Bradman turned out for the combined eleven against M. C. C. last week and the great little man—the greatest "scoring force ever known in cricket—was "summarily disposed of for 3 and 10. All of which adds additional interest to the great problem of who will win the mythical "ashes" symbolizing victory in the test match series between England and Australia.

BECKER SETS TWO RECORDS

OGDEN, Utah, Nov. 2 (AP) John Brandt, manager of the American Trapshooting Association, has informed G. L. Becker, Ogden shooter, that he set two world records in doubles in the trapshoots this summer. In May he broke a total of 265 out of 270 targets in three meets, at Del Monte, Calif.; Ogden and Boise, Idaho. In July he shattered a total of 311 out of 320 targets at three meets in the same cities.

BY-PLAYS

BETTER LEAVE SCORING ALONE

IT HAS been proposed by a college coach that a change be made in the football scoring system so that credit may be given to the player who throws the forward pass which results in a touchdown. He has expressed the opinion that as much credit is due the thrower as is due the receiver, and yet, under the present system of scoring, the receiver gets all the points scored. But, if the thrower of the forward pass is to be given some points as the result of the ensuing touchdown, why should not those players who protect the passer, those who may have blocked opponents and thus cleared the way for the receiver, as well as the linemen who kept the defending linemen from charging through and spilling the play before it was developed, also receive a point or two?

Is it possible that college coaches or players are beginning to take the scoring of points in football games at all seriously? Every week some of the papers print the scores of the leading players in the various sections of the country, and while, no doubt, many of their readers peruse the figures with much interest and deduce that the leading scorer must be a great player, it is hardly to be considered that those persons most familiar with the game—the coaches, the players and even the persons who print the tables—take them very seriously. It would be interesting to look back and see how many of those men who have been picked as all-America players in past years have ever headed the list of scorers.

Football is distinctly a team game and, more than in almost any other contest, the scoring of a point depends upon the individual work of practically every member of the team, and it is difficult to imagine any system of scoring that would do justice to all the members of a football team. If anything is to be done in the way of changing the present system of football scoring, the best thing would be to give up the recording of how many points were scored by this or that player, and just credit them to the team. In case there should be a change which would give credit to the passer, how many points would be credited to the player who threw a pass which was intercepted by an opposing player who, in turn, scored a touchdown on the play?

* * *

A STORY BY HARVARD'S FAMOUS ATHLETE-SCHOLAR

Many books have been written on the different phases of American college football; but "What Price Football," from the pen of Barry Wood, Harvard's famous scholar-athlete, is of an entirely different type from those previously published. Playing one year of freshman football, hockey and baseball, and then three years of varsity competition in the same sports, besides winning his Phi Beta Kappa key his junior year, there is no question but what the famous Harvard football captain and quarterback of 1931 is well qualified to give an interesting and instructive pen picture of college football as now played in the big colleges of the United States. After speaking of the game from the viewpoint of the spectator, the author gives his readers a close-range glimpse of the player's reactions to the strain of the play and the glare of the footlights. He describes very interestingly the doing at the midweek practice session. His picture of the modern methods of coaching and scouting, with a strong defense of the latter, gives an interesting insight into those phases of the great game as now conducted. He makes his readers acquainted with the newspaper reporter and then takes them into the office of the athletic director, that they may the better understand the financial side of the game. This book is not a technical study of formations or tactics, nor is it the random reminiscences of a player. It is the story of a college football player who has made a study of the game from all angles, and now offers it to the reading public in the same unassuming manner as Barry Wood wore the honors which came to him both on the athletic field and in the classroom. The book is from the press of the Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston, Mass., and the price is $1.75.

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"Ankle Tailored of course"
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LOTUS 030—Plaza Sandal. Lucerne Blue Crepe de Chine. 031—Pandora Green. 032—Goya Red. 033—Black. 034—Pandora Green and Black. 035—Goya Red and Black. 10/11 036—Black Crepe de Chine and Silver. 12/9
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BRITAIN'S BEST KNOWN BRANDS FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES

DOES your advertising properly interpret your business and produce results? DOUGLAS ALLAN ASSOCIATES, 845 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

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AGENTS earn excellent commission selling hosiery, lingerie and high-grade Christmas Cards to your friends and fellow employees, etc. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

AGENTS to sell DEL-JAY Upper Motor Lubricant to car owners and garages on commission; write for details. THE ALMO CORPORATION, Newark, N. J.

MAKE 100% profit selling 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; big value, everyone a prospect. Write today for sample box on approval. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

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Charge
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The President
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THIS beautiful new building, within walking distance of Harvard Square, has available suites consisting of living room, chamber, reception hall, dinette and kitchenette. Rentals range from $60 to $70 per month.

Open fireplaces
Frigidaire
Ventilated kitchens
Built-in antenna
Cabinet radiators
Heat control gas stoves
Plenty of closet room
Tiled bath and shower

Agent on Premises
Every Day From 2 to 9 P. M.

ALLSTON, MASS.—Heated 5 rooms, large sun porch, every convenience, Frigidaire, $65. 18 Park Vale Ave. Stadium 8047.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-13-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 6217.

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BOSTON, MASS.—2 and 3-room suites; steam heat, continuous hot water, elevator, janitor service; low rent. 38 Westland Ave., Suite 3.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Modern heated apartment, refrigeration, hot water, fireplace, janitor; beautiful grounds; near college; single home section. Appointment, Talbot 1988.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Pleasant apartments, 23-27 St. Stephens St.—5 rooms and alcove; convenient to The Mother Church. Call RALPH PATTERSON, Kenmore 8187.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Small furnished outside apartment, reasonable, in New York City, C. L. B., 971 Fernwood Ave., Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Plainfield 6-8480.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

BOSTON-FLORIDA AUTO TOURS
Starts Nov. 9 and 28. Pierce-Arrow service. East-west coasts fifteen-day trips $60.00. One way Jacksonville $25. Daytona, Orlando, Tampa, St. Petersburg $30. Palm Beach, Miami, Ft. Myers $35. TURNER'S TOURS, 6 Monson St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 5922.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J. 21 Marshall Street
Superior male and female help, all nationalities —chauffeurs, cooks, etc.—furnished free to employers. MRS. GERTRUDE DIXON, Ma. 2-4115.

Michigan Voters To Decide Record List of Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 2—Voters of Michigan will be called upon to ballot on a greater number of proposed amendments to the state constitution at the Nov. 8 election than at any time since the present constitution was adopted in 1909. Seven measures seeking changes in that document will be up for vote at the approaching election.

One of the amendment proposals involves repeal of the bone dry clause in the constitution; two pertain to the State's taxation system; two others involve voters' qualifications; one concerns the Governor's prerogative of pardoning first degree murderers, and still another deals with reapportionment of senators and representatives in the state Legislature.

Possibly the most controversial of all is the prohibition repeal measure. This proposal would substitute for the bone dry clause in the state constitution a provision establishing a state liquor control commission. It would also authorize the levying of an excise on alcoholic beverages and guarantee to counties the right of local option.

Of the two taxation propositions, one would limit, by writing it into the constitution, the amount of taxes which may be levied against property. It provides that taxes in any one year for all purposes of government, except payment of obligations already incurred, shall not exceed 1½ per cent of the assessed valuation of property. The other tax proposal would attempt to shift some of the tax burden from small home and farm owners to other tax sources by setting up an exemption of $3000 on property owned as a residence and $1000 on household goods and other personal property. Of the two measures affecting voters' qualifications, one would allow only owners of property to vote on questions of public expenditures. The other provides that a citizen having lived 20 days within a city immediately prior to an election is entitled to vote, even though during the provisional period he moved across ward boundaries.

STANDARD OIL OF CALIFORNIA

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Standard Oil Co of California reports net income of $12,013,385 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, equal to 92 cents a share, compared with $11,941,787 or 91 cents a share in the like 1931 period. September quarter net was $5,096,842, or 39 cents a share, compared with $6,207,819, or 48 cents a share a year ago.

FARM PRODUCE

SWARTHMORE, PA., AND VICINITY—Fresh fruit and vegetables of the better kind, daily. HARRY CHAIKIN. Phone Swarthmore 1727.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue, Boston Mass.

FURRIERS

EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; estimates cheerfully given. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 2724.

HAIRDRESSERS

JEN-NESS BEAUTY SHOPPE, 495 Columbia Rd., Dorchester, Mass.—All branches of beauty culture; Wave 50c, Shampoo 40c. Col. 8906.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE-CHAMBERMAID. Christian Scientist preferred; white. Protestant, 3 babies, $60. Write X-82, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WORKING housekeeper wanted in family of two adults; one who is more interested in a good home than high wages; satisfactory references given and required. H-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care, convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; N. J. State License. MRS. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd. 502.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE annual meeting for the election of directors and transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the bank on November 14th at 4:30 P. M. Polls open from 3 to 4:30 P. M.
SUFFOLK COOPERATIVE BANK,
by Ernest A. Hale, Clerk,
44 Bromfield Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 559 Huntington Ave., Boston. Gar. 5161, Univ. 3795-W.

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"Who moves you is just as important as where you move."
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PRACTITIONER'S office to rent 3 days each week, Little Bldg., Boston. Box J-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 21 No. Walnut St.—Home comforts and excellent table board; ideally located near the D. L. & W. Station.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 189 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Desirable rooms; transient or permanent; reasonable rates; near Christian Science church, garage; maid's room $3. Com. 8291.

BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St.—Pleasant, sunny front room in refined family; price very reasonable to right one. Phone Ken. 8742.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Room in private family, nicely furnished, good heat; 2 minutes to Beacon St. subway. Phone Kenmore 2115.

BOSTON, 83 Gainsboro St.—Nicely furnished, quiet rooms; transients; 4 minutes from church. MRS. L. M. FERGUSON, Circle 8128.

BROOKLINE, MASS., The Winthrop, 41 Park St.—Large double room, sunny; private bath; excellent food; garage if desired; also small, inexpensive single rooms.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Beacon St., 1063, near new subway; attractive rooms, steam heat, parking, reasonable; meals optional. Long. 8702.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St. and Sutherland Rd.—Warm, quiet outside rooms; private family; $4.50 and $5. Asp. 3292.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Front room for woman in apartment in quiet neighborhood; very conveniently located; privileges. Porter 2956-M.

KEW GARDENS, L. I.—Attractive large room; private home; 1½ blocks from station; breakfast optional. Call Virginia 7-1632 at 7 p.m.

N. Y. C., 140 West 86th St.—Large, quiet, east, southern windows, real kitchen, refrigerator; suitable lady; $55 monthly. Susquehanna 7-6577.

NEW YORK CITY, 175 Macdougal St., near Washington Square—Very large, beautifully furnished room with bath; 2 closets, fireplace, radio.

N. Y. C., 29 West 93rd—Large, comfortable rooms, private house, exceptionally clean, hot water, modern; reasonable. Riverside 9-2950.

NEW YORK CITY—For business woman, small room, handsomely furnished, large window facing Park Ave. Caledonia 5-3377.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway), 4-G—Lovely single outside rooms, all conveniences, elevator, $7; desks, floor lamps. Trafalgar 7-1927.

NEW YORK CITY, 57 West 9th Street—Large, attractive, single room for gentleman in private house.

NEW YORK CITY, 331 W. 101st St.—Double, single outside rooms, high class, piano, cooking. Acad. 2-2912.

PHILADELPHIA, 4320 Spruce St.—One or two rooms, private bath; adults; well appointed home. Family of two adults.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Squirrel Hill—Furnished room for 1 or 2; meals optional; artistic private home; ideal location; reasonable; references exchanged. Box B-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 711 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ST. ALBANS, L. I., N. Y.—Three excellent rooms for light housekeeping, not in attic; private house, electric, gas and garage. 118-35 199th St. Laur. 8. 0396.

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JUNIOR EXECUTIVE desires position with future; Bentley trained with several years' varied office experience; specializing in financial reports and statistics; energetic, trustworthy, capable; excellent references furnished. G-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED woman, cooking, or general housework, willing, capable; references; Christian Scientists preferred. Box H-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION to elderly woman or one needing loving care; light housework; good home first considered; no location immaterial. Write Box M-58, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOUSEWORKER (colored), general, part or whole time; experienced; good cook; sleep out; best references. Sac. 2-6596 (New York City).

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Sandwiches and Coffee at all Hours
Hot Lunch Served, 35c, 11:30 to 1:30

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OLD GOLD AND SILVER
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Free Delivery in Essex County.

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Tires, Tubes, Accessories
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Tire Service and Repairs

IVORY SOAP — Order a dozen cakes at the new low price

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Groceries, Fruits, and Vegetables
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Family Service by the Pound
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We service the Oranges, Maplewood and Montclair.

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We Carry a Most Complete Line of
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Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

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The Dry Cleaning Plant that became popular overnight.
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Curtains, Draperies, Slip Covers, Furniture Upholstering, Refinishing and Repairing. We suggest and estimate and guarantee unsurpassed workmanship at
SENSIBLE PRICES
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HOUSEFURNISHINGS
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Other Waves 35 Cents
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We can supply you with selected household help. Couples, Cooks, Maids, Waitresses, Butlers, Chauffeurs, General Houseworkers, etc.

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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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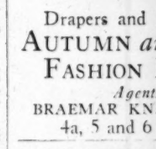

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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Augustus Siebe

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Early records credit Aristotle with referring to instruments that enabled divers to draw air from above the water, thus allowing them to remain a long time beneath the sea.

We have no means of knowing just what constituted a "long time" in those early days. One immediately draws a comparison, however, between what was undoubtedly a rather primitive device and the modern "Bathysphere" with which Dr. William Beebe has recently made such remarkable under-sea explorations, discoveries and even motion pictures.

Between these two periods, many devices were produced. Some were fairly successful; many were failures. In 1819, Siebe invented a device that was fundamentally the basis of the modern **diving apparatus.**

Rime-O-Grams

No. 62

Animals of the Americas

Prepared by Ann Lowall for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
This queer looking mermaid
Columbus first saw.
On the Florida coast
It's protected by law.

2.
They belong to the mammals,
These "birds" of the night;
Fantastic their sleeping
And eerie their flight.

3.
In the great open sea
They travel for miles:
Their offspring are born
On the Pribilof isles.

4.
A long bushy tail
Makes a quilt for his bed.
He boasts not a tooth—
His tongue's like a thread.

5.
To bleak Arctic plains
These creatures belong;
Short legs, flattened horns,
And hair a foot long.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 62."

What They Say

The Way

"The better you conform your mind to truth and righteousness, the nearer you live to God."—*Grenville Kleiser.*

Just Look

"If married women look at a bachelor, they get a little more reconciled to their husbands."—*Lady Astor.*

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

WHEN thou hast thanked thy God for every blessing sent,
What time will then remain for murmurs or lament?

—TRENCH

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 16 and 296

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE composer of tunes Nos. 16 and 296—Aynhoe and Amsterdam—was James Nares (1715-83), who is recorded as having started his musical career, as so many of the English musicians did, as a chorister of the Chapel Royal, in St. James's Palace. Afterward he was assistant organist at St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle, then for twenty years he was organist of York Cathedral; and, finally, he was organist, composer, and "master of the children" for the Chapel Royal for thirty years. This long devotion to music is typical of English composers, so many of whom have ranked so high as organists.

Dr. Nares was a lover of literature and a man of wide culture. He published books of harpsichord lessons, a treatise on singing, a collection of catches, canons, and glees; he also is credited with more than 50 anthems, also fugues and psalm tunes, and a "Royal Pastoral," a dramatic ode.

His tune Aynhoe is so singable it is used five times in the Harvard University Hymn Book. The melody may be of an earlier origin, though commonly attributed to Dr. Nares. The words set to the tune in the revised Christian Science Hymnal were specially written by a Christian Scientist, to reflect the brightness and simplicity of the music.

The tune "Amsterdam" (No. 296) is of a totally different character, and may well have been written for the sturdy boy singers whom the composer had in charge. The words of this hymn were especially written by a Christian Scientist, the sentiment being based on a hymn by M. H. Tipton.

Dr. Nares' long connection with the Chapel Royal is a reminder that the Chapel Royal of England was always very closely concerned in the musical doings of England. As early as 1135 the Chapel music is mentioned, and the earliest record of the Children of the Chapel is in the time of Henry V. Such Royal Chapels in Europe had their own personnel, of organists, singers, composers, besides the clerical members. To become a "child" of the English Chapel was a distinction, and most of the famous names in the history of English music are found in the Chapel rolls. The first recorded "master of the children" was John Plummer, 1444. The children grew up to be the "Gentlemen of the Chapel," meaning the adult singers. Among them were such men as Orlando Gibbons, and Thomas Tallis, Cornyshe, and Henry Purcell.

In St. James's Palace, which dates from the time of Henry VIII, is still held a full choral service twice on Sundays, sung by the gentlemen and children of the Chapel Royal. The children still wear the brilliant dress that dates from Tudor times.

The names of these two hymns are examples of the usage, so long familiar, that gives to hymn tunes the names of places. Sometimes the place name is applied because the tune was a traditional melody or folk tune found in the locality. Sometimes the name indicated an abode of the composer. From Boston to Moscow, from Cape Town to Londonderry, from Federal Street to Stuttgart and up to Alpine Solothurn, thought gathers to itself the thousands who have lifted voice in these tunes, in loyal praise to God.

The Children's Corner

South's Nice, Home's Best

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DEAD leaves scurried across the front piazza of the Scroggins home in Ulmus Americana (American Elm), Boston Common as a November wind, raw and cold, whooped its way across the Common. The Scroggins front door opened again. Out onto the porch stepped Roger P. Scroggins, the genial old squirrel. He carried his small cane in one hand and in the other a tiny traveling bag marked "A-B-C." The letters meant, not the

Mr. Scroggins Chased His Hat a Half Block Before He Caught It.

alphabet, but "Araminta, Boston Common," and Araminta in person followed Mr. Scroggins to the piazza, Mrs. Scroggins bidding her good-by from inside the house.

"Now here's your bag, Araminta," said Mr. Scroggins, "and we, and I, wish you a pleasant journey! And a safe return next spring. We will hope that you will be the First Robin, as always." Scroggins bowed and tipped his high hat. Araminta smiled. In her most silvery tones she thanked Mr. Scroggins. She took her traveling bag and winged to the piazza railing.

"I wish you and Mrs. Scroggins were coming," she said sweetly.

"You go South?" he said.

"Yes," said Araminta, ruffling her wings for the take-off.

"And what's South?" said Mr. Scroggins.

"Warm sunshine when you have snow. Soft breezes and flowers when you have rough winds and icicles," she said.

Scroggins hurrumphed several times and took his chin thoughtfully in one paw.

"Well, I must be going. Good-by," said Araminta. And away she flew to the Sunny South. Scroggins waved his cane and hat, Mrs. Scroggins blew kisses from the window.

When Araminta had disappeared, the old squirrel started to pace back and forth. He swung his cane. He tilted his hat, first back and then forward on his forehead. He hurrumphed a great deal. Then he seemed seized with one of the typical Scroggins ideas, straightened up, gave one final twirl to his cane and started off in the direction Araminta had taken. As he reached the edge of Boston Common a gust of wind blew his hat off. He chased it a half block before he caught it. "Hurrumph!" he muttered. "That would not happen in the South."

He bent before the wind and hurried on. Down streets, up streets, around corners, he hurried, looking up into the sky continually to make sure he still was heading South. He walked for two hours and still the wind blew. The sky began to darken. Lights came on. Suddenly he came out into an open space. Over his left shoulder he saw a great sheet of gold in the sky. Around it were little streaks of red. Running off from the gold, far into the sky were streaks of other colors. Scroggins gazed and gazed. He listened and leaned toward the sunset.

"I do believe the wind's gone," he said. "And it does seem a bit longer, this South, than I thought it would be. I think I'll hurry home for supper and wait till another day before going South."

So he hurried home, reaching the Common in less time than it had taken to go. When he saw the lights from his home in the elm he smiled.

"No doubt the South's nice," he said to himself, "but I think home's best."

He told Mrs. Scroggins how he almost had gone South. She laughed and laughed and then heaped another helping of supper on his plate.

Lighter Vein

Humorist

Judge (to defendant, discovered in jury box): "But, goodness gracious, what are you doing there?"

Defendant: "Beg pardon, my lord, but I was called to serve on the jury."

Judge: "But you must have known there was some mistake. You cannot sit on the jury to try your own case."

Defendant (ruefully): "Well I did think it was a bit of luck!"

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"

S. E. S. (Boston) says that with all his money he cannot buy:

A cruet for the oil of gladness.
A pitcher for the cream of the crop.
A pot for a power plant.
A hat for a hogshead.
Cloth for the city's outskirts.
Woolens for the lover's suit.
A garden for the widow's weeds.
A horn for wintry blasts.
A sled for a landslide.

Mrs. M. E. P. (Lowell, Mass.) says, try as she may, she cannot find:

Bridles for seahorses.
Slippers for board feet.
Shoes for the foot of the bed.
A key for a lock of hair.
Paste for the teeth of the wind.

(Send in your lists of "things that money cannot buy" to the Feature Editor.)

Song of the Open Road

I think that I shall never see
A billboard lovely as a tree.
Perhaps, unless the billboards fall,
I'll never see a tree at all.
—*Ogden Nash*, in the *New Yorker*.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

New Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Roscoe, Calif.

AMONG the many people who have lent a helping hand during the last few years, those who are connected with the movies have certainly shown their kindness of heart, as the following incident will show:

A family consisting of father, mother, and eight children were reduced to living in a tent here. One morning the father called them (they were sleeping on the ground), encouraging them with the remark, "We'll surely find something today." So they started out on another day's search.

While all were away, 52 men from the United Artists studio, Hollywood, came and built a three-room house, complete in every detail. They painted it, papered it, and furnished it with a stove, bed, and other comforts.

What a surprise when the little family returned! Their tent was gone—and in its place was this comfortable little home built just for them. They surely *had* found something that day: something more than just the little new home; they had found that they had many brothers, whose kindly deeds for others less fortunate had made life sweeter for everyone.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Cursed" in Genesis 3: 14, 17 (S. R., who cites the two uses: ". . . thou art *cursed* above all cattle . . ." and ". . . *cursed* is the ground for thy sake . . ." and asks if the italicized words are verbs or participial adjectives)—If verbs, they would be pronounced as one syllable; if adjectives, they would be sounded as two syllables. This question has been discussed lightly in this column, but on this occasion the matter was referred to the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary for a detailed analysis, and their reply follows:

The word *cursed* in both places where it occurs in Genesis 3, verses 14 and 17, is an adjective, and is to be pronounced *kur'-sed* (u as in urn, e short).

It is sometimes hard for any but those who are constantly occupied with such things to be sure whether *blessed, cursed*, etc., are used adjectively or as the past tense or past participle of the verb. In such a construction as "God *blessed* the earth" it is easy to see that *blessed* is a verb and is to be pronounced in one syllable; and in such a construction as "the *blessed* dead" it is easy to see that *blessed* is an adjective and is to be pronounced in two syllables.

But when one of these words, as *cursed*, is used as a predicate adjective as in the two verses cited, it is not so easy to see that it is an adjective, because, unfortunately, but now quite inescapably, we have such constructions as in the passive use, "the serpent was *cursed* by God," in which *cursed* is a verb, and is to be pronounced in one syllable.

In general, we may say that except in such a construction as "God *blessed* the earth," in which we have a subject directly followed by its verb, or the passive, "the serpent was *cursed* by God," the word (in this case *cursed*) may pretty safely be considered as an adjective, as in the two verses of Genesis cited, and pronounced accordingly.

Pharisee ("Reader," who says he seldom hears this word with the *a* sounded short as in *fat*; that it usually has the circumflex sound as in *fare*)—The publishers of Webster's stand by their guns, and rule the *a* short.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Rime-O-Grams No. 50

Published: Oct. 5

Rivers of the World

WINNERS

1.
To a harbor of grace
This winding stream flows,
Past villas and vineyards
And quaint old chateaux.
(Seine)

2.
Strong Slavic boatmen
Trudged slowly along
These banks which for ages
Have echoed their song.
(Volga)

3.
This river called "red"
Has carved in the sand
And rocks of the desert
A masterpiece grand.
(Colorado)

4.
"Fair lady" stroll down
This Embankment with me;
But the bridge of our playdays,
Oh where can it be?
(Thames)

5.
In a British possession
Look close and you'll spy it;
A term of endearment,
No one can deny it.
(Darling)

WINNERS

Mrs. George Annis, Providence, R. I.
Miss Esther Parsons, Providence, R. I.
Miss Nedra Blake, Woodforde, Maine.
Mrs. F. N. Prichard, Aurora, Ill.
Miss Clara Alpers, New York City.
H. P. Green, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Charles F. Claar, New York City.
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Miss B. B. Chambers, Washington, D. C.
Miss Esther Van Winkle, Alliance, Ohio.
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R. B. Evans, Toronto, Canada.
Miss Georgia Beckley, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Frances Pfeiffer, Los Angeles.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The Root of European Dissensions

WHEN one follows the intricate discussions on disarmament, and studies plans which often appear to be put forward to prevent rather than to aid progress, and especially when one hears stress laid on the opposing conditions of security and equality, it becomes obvious that behind these debates is something which tends to falsify them.

There is no need to suggest insincerity; one feels that both France and Germany—to mention only these two countries—are willing and indeed anxious to reach an accord, but that there is something comparatively unexpressed which prevents them from taking the necessary steps, and which compels them at every turn to set up obstacles which it is hard to surmount.

They are not speaking the whole of their thought. They are not, to use a popular phrase, laying all their cards on the table. Germany assures the world that it has no wish to rearm; and we have reason to trust the sincerity of the majority of its people. France affirms that it is prepared to shake off a large part of the burden of armament; and it is clear that it is honestly stating a deep desire. But there is an impediment, and that impediment is not, as a rule, frankly faced.

What is it that is behind the practical hesitations of Europe? There is really no mystery. Everybody is conscious of the impermanence of the Versailles Treaty. But whereas Germany and other countries who were defeated or disappointed in the peace settlement would welcome and indeed are determined to secure a revision of the treaties, France and its former allies who have benefited by the dispositions of 1919 are alarmed at the prospect of an upheaval and are resolved to resist a general rearrangement.

France wants peace; for peace, to put it no higher, is in its interest. But in the nature of the case France can look only with alarm at any attempt at change. Germany also wants peace. An understanding is possible, but that understanding evidently cannot be based upon what is now regarded as an unfair treaty.

Here is the key which would unlock all the deadlocks of Europe. France as well as Germany, Germany as well as France, is convinced that the treaty cannot endure. Germany does not intend to shatter the treaty by violence, nor does France intend to defend it by violence. But one and the other are equally persuaded that by some means the treaty will be demolished; and while Germany is interested in its demolition, France hopelessly but tenaciously tries to uphold it.

There is at least one way out. It is to prepare the way for a new conference, which would be held in an atmosphere of peace instead of war as in 1919, to recast a treaty which it is acknowledged, in France as in Germany, was badly made. Such a conference would encounter the gravest problems. But it would be no more difficult than the present discussions, and it would have the advantage of tackling directly the real subject.

This is what everybody now knows, but what everybody to some extent seems to endeavor to conceal. Instead of making negotiations which cannot be truly fruitful in the conditions of today, it would be immeasurably preferable to deal with the root cause, and to reach an accord, as it was not reached in 1919. Were this done, the other problems might solve themselves.

Is It a Safe Rule to Adhere To?

WHENEVER the bugaboo against ending a sentence with a preposition has arisen, one is reminded of the famous query made by an unnamed congressman. This query advanced by the purists has always been accepted as the last word, unanswerable and self-condemned. The statesman is supposed to have asked, "Where is my hat at?"

The gentleman now has a champion in Dr. Walter Barnes, professor of English at New York University, who states that a preposition is sometimes a good thing to end a sentence with. Thousands will hail Dr. Barnes's pronouncement as a new declaration of liberty. Long-suffering writers will be spared the rewriting of those sentences that somehow end unobtrusively and naturally with a preposition. If Mr. Barnes's statement may be accepted as the last word on this subject, there is a vast multitude that he will bring freedom to. Dr. Barnes will appear as a liberator whom they may sing praises unto.

The overworked "to whom" and "of which" may go into well-earned retirement. Happily and honorably pensioned, they may look back along a road whose signposts and guide marks they have made their contribution to. They remember, perhaps with a shade of fond regret, the throng of struggling writers whose vicissitudes and problems they have had their share of.

One colorful and vivid example, however, makes us wonder just how far we dare follow this dictum of Dr. Barnes. The preposition, like a playful kitten with a ball of yarn, may be allowed freedom of action up to a certain point. Any little liberties of action may be looked upon with tolerant amusement. But, if the kitten is allowed absolute freedom of action, he usually involves himself and the ball of yarn in a dire tangle. It is hard to forget the maid who, after reading aloud to her mistress from a particularly dry volume, remarked to the cook that she "couldn't understand why Mistress chose such a book to be read to out of for."

Pressing On to Peace

AT THE time President Hoover took office four years ago, he announced that he intended to base his foreign policy on the "high foundation" of the Kellogg pact. He chose as his Secretary of State another ardent "pacter" in Mr. Henry L. Stimson. At Pittsburgh last week Mr. Stimson unfolded the story of the Administration's achievements in this respect, and the record is an impressive one, one which is not only a testimony to the past but also an inspiration for the future.

The feature of the speech that stands out is the Hoover "interpretation" of the pact. Mr. Stimson has often referred to it. When Mr. Hoover came to office, the question was often asked: Is the pact merely a voluntary declaration to keep the peace, or is it a treaty implying consultation in the event of violation? The distinction is all-important. But in the absence of a test the attitude of the Administration was uncertain.

In due course the test occurred in Manchuria in the 1929 dispute between China and Soviet Russia. Washington made overtures to both signatories, reminding them of their obligations, and persuaded other nations to do the same. Thereby it was demonstrated that, to the Administration's way of thinking, the Kellogg pact is a treaty—that it does imply consultation in time of crisis to the end of taking action with respect to the disputants.

There would seem no doubt as to the correctness of this interpretation. The word "treaty" is plainly mentioned in the preamble of the Kellogg pact. But the 1929 experience, while answering the original question, left in its train a new problem. This was what would be the best procedure in rallying the Kellogg pact world back of a peace move. Should Washington call the powers together? Or should an effort be made to harmonize the overtures under the pact with the administrative machinery of the League of Nations Covenant—to make Geneva, so to speak, the headquarters of the world's collective system for peacemaking.

Washington rendered its decision in favor of the latter procedure. After the Sino-Japanese collision in Manchuria last year, it grew nearer to Geneva, and the liaison nowadays could not be closer, save for an actual merger.

Mr. Stimson pointed the moral of his story by again telling the American people that neutrality is from now on a thing of the past. All nations are parties in interest to a dispute between two members of the Kellogg treaty. Europe would like to see that interest on the part of the United States pledged on paper, in the form of a consultative pact. Both political parties have proposed in their platforms that definite provision be made for consultation and, if the pace of the last four years is maintained, such an arrangement will surely be achieved before the next four years are up.

The Spur of Socialism

WHATEVER one may think of Mr. Norman Thomas and of the revolutionizing program he advocates as Socialist nominee for President of the United States, one cannot hear him deliver one of his campaign addresses without being stimulated to do some fresh and serious reasoning.

Mr. Thomas and his platform put forward proposals which make the average American catch his breath when they declare for socialization of all banking, beginning with government acquisition of the Federal Reserve banks, and for public ownership of all railroads, public utilities, mines, forests, oil and power resources—and would finance this program with a capital levy.

Yet he scores telling argumentative points in behalf of such moves. He quotes orthodox statistics to the effect that while wages rose a fraction more than 1 per cent a year from 1922 to 1929, the profits from banking increased 16 per cent a year. He points to the management of a host of public enterprises as evidence that public management can succeed. And to favoritism in some of the biggest absentee-owned corporations as evidence that business is not always a model of efficiency.

Finally, he sounds the challenge that the splendid modern machinery of production must be organized and managed for use rather than profit, in order to produce abundance for human needs rather than primarily to turn dollars into the owners' coffers. This is the challenge which capitalism must meet on merit if it is to endure.

Many policies that were considered radical fifty years ago are recognized Republican or Democratic doctrine or even law of the land today. In Great Britain, though the nationalization of mines has ceased to be pressed by the Labor Party, many Conservatives have joined in working out a public control of transit facilities that would have shocked an earlier generation of politicians. It is interesting to speculate whether Norman Thomas may become the Ramsay MacDonald of American Socialism.

Organized Gambling

MORE and more clearly is all responsible and informed opinion in Great Britain coming to recognize that organized sweepstakes are a danger to the public morale. At this moment it is necessary, as it has never been necessary at any previous time, for there to be dominant the qualities of courage and hard work. And to this essential attitude of self-sacrifice and labor the temper, which sweepstakes induce, of trusting to blind hazard, of feeling that rewards have no relation to merit, of desiring something for nothing, are irreconcilable enemies.

At the last great organized sweepstake held on an English horse race, signs were not wanting that this form of gambling was losing something of its attraction for British people. This may be due in part to the fact recently brought out by the Manchester Guardian that for every winner, more than a thousand persons lose—a fact the public is beginning to perceive. Now, however, fresh efforts are being made to whip up the declining enthusiasm. There is talk of a sweepstake organized from continental Europe for the "benefit" of British hospitals, and of legalized sweepstakes in the Isle of Man.

It is regrettable that the British Hospitals Association has taken so equivocal a stand in this matter. This association has decided not to be in any way responsible for a European sweepstake, but it has agreed to distribute the proceeds. Fortunately for the prestige of British hospitals, the highest officials of several of the most famous of them have not been slow to express their dissatisfaction and alarm at the decision of the association. The chairman of King's College Hospital, the treasurer of Guy's and the chairman of the Nottingham General Hospital have made clear the anxiety felt by every hospital authority of vision.

More than £4,000,000 worth of tickets were bought for the Dublin sweepstake of last May. The greater part of this money came from Britain. Yet in Britain sweepstakes are illegal. But beyond the infliction of a few paltry fines, little has been done to check the sweepstake evil. The present laws on the subject are unworked, and in the present state of public opinion they are perhaps unworkable. For this reason a royal commission is sitting to consider how this gigantic recrudescence of an activity which was contemporary with bear-baiting may be dealt with.

The huge majority even of those who do not think a little mild speculation reprehensible is agreed that sweepstakes organized upon a national scale are a scandal and a disgrace. There is probably an enormous preponderance of instructed public opinion in favor of making the organized exploitation of the gambling urge impossible of continuance. A revision of the law to this end would have the best part of public opinion behind it and its enforcement would therefore be practicable.

Foreign Loan Responsibility

SELDOM has President Hoover been more effective than in his Indianapolis reply to Governor Roosevelt's strictures on the flotation of foreign bonds in the United States and the part played by Republican administrations in that enterprise.

The experience of the United States as a buyer of foreign securities on a large scale has been very short. It dates from the war. After the outbreak of hostilities, the country was able, with the aid of the immense war demands of Europe, to pay off its foreign debts and to become a creditor nation on its own account. Millions of dollars started to flow all over the world in return for foreign bonds. Inevitably many of these securities shared in the deflation that started in 1929 and have involved American owners in severe losses. Not so inevitably much of the money was lent unwisely.

A public interest, and particularly a foreign policy interest, was obviously connected with this outgo of American money. Hence, when the efflux started, President Harding instituted the plan which his successors maintained of authorizing the State Department to pass upon the issues that were underwritten by American investment houses. Is this any reason that the Federal Government should be held responsible for the losses? An effort has been made during the presidential campaign to establish just such a case. Examples have been cited of American money that slipped through the State Department meshes when it should have stayed at home. But no example has been given of the unwise loans stopped by that mesh.

Yet the department, though that was not its specific purpose, has saved millions of dollars to the American investor. It has blocked many issues that the underwriters would have foisted on the American community for nonproductive purposes—loans for armaments, loans to monopolies. It has prevented loans which would have been a disturbing factor in America's foreign relations, such as an issue of the South Manchuria Railway Company. It has kept a watchful eye in particular on the borrowing operations of Central American republics lest they overborrow.

These are some of the State Department's deeds. Its record is a thousand times better than that of the American underwriters who, in the final analysis, must bear the responsibility to the American public.

As President Hoover stated, no federal law exists for the control of transactions in foreign securities. In fact, it is the contention of Senator Glass and other senators that even the mere supervision so far practiced is unconstitutional. The states possess the function of regulation. New York is the State in particular that has controlled the issue of the great mass of bonds now in possession of the American people. Has it not been practically as negligent as the underwriters themselves? Without answering the question, one can with justification say that its record is not so good in this respect as that of the Federal Government.

Editorial Notes

The temporary loss of his pets by a boy traveler gives sleeping car officials an idea as to how they might get away from that too steady demand for a lower berth. When the boy's mice escaped from their cage and scampered down the aisle at bedtime, the almost unanimous demand in that car was for an upper.

When a leading statesman like Dr. T. C. Wang of China decides that the best politics will be for his country to devote itself to building fine, broad highways, one gets a pleasant vision of China rolling down the road to meet the new ideas that will transform it.

The citizen who neglects to vote has only one poor satisfaction left. However much he suffers from the election results, the affliction is not likely to be as completely punitive as he invited.

Another of the world's naval problems seems to be getting an allotted warship completed in time to have it declared obsolete.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Block All Liquor Advertising—Conservatism in the College

ANYONE observing the progress of the presidential campaign with care must have noticed that so far as the leading speakers on either side were concerned the question of prohibition has played but a small part in the debate. This is, perhaps, just as well. In the face of the all-important issue of the depression and the way out, it would probably have been impossible to give to prohibition that careful discussion which its importance as a factor in the development of the country demands.

No one of the three leading parties has been dry in its platform. The Republicans have deserved better of dry voters than any other group, because they have declared for the retention of the federal authority over the liquor question, even though they concede the right of certain states by a majority vote to reëstablish the sale of intoxicating liquors within their borders. But even this concession to the wets has not been made an issue of general discussion by Republican leaders.

However, with the close of the campaign, and whatever its result, the real campaign against liquor should begin. Liquor's advocates, whether they happen to be swayed by their own appetites, or desirous of taking up the highly profitable business of selling intoxicants to the people, or hoping to save on their income taxes at the expense of the poor man who would be taxed on the drinks which he will be taught to crave, will let no endeavor pass to secure legal authority for the sale of alcoholic beverages. Any effort to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, or to modify it by a substitution, or by an amendment to the amendment, will be a matter requiring years to effect.

Enemies of the liquor traffic may be deliberate in preparing their defense against that action. But it is entirely possible for a majority in Congress, provided the President who may be elected is sympathetic, to pass some legislation permitting the sale again of beer. They might, as "Al" Smith suggested, adopt an amendment to the Volstead Act to the effect that "nothing in this act shall apply to the manufacture or sale of malt liquors." They might change the definition of an intoxicating beverage so as to permit a high alcoholic content. A majority intent upon such action would have but two serious obstacles to confront. The President, if unfriendly to the liquor trade, could veto the congressional action, thus compelling a two-thirds vote to make it effective. Or the United States Supreme Court, which has steadily rendered decisions in support of the letter and the spirit of the prohibition law as it now stands on the statute books, might overthrow such an amendment to the Volstead Act as being not in accord with the Eighteenth Amendment.

Drys, however, in Congress, and drys in the nation who may have influence upon their members in Congress, should not wait for these ultimate defenses, but should rather endeavor to defeat any action by either house for the modification of the law. Particularly should they attempt, if modification seems to be inevitable, to secure two vital stipulations:

1—Such a law as will make it impossible for the saloon, as the nation has known it, to be reëstablished;

2—A proviso in the law to the effect that there shall be no advertising of alcoholic drinks in newspapers, on billboards, or through the services of the broadcasting companies.

If the nation is to have beer and whisky forced upon it on street corners, as was so long the case, it can at least effectively protest against having laudations of these destroying beverages brought into the home by the advertising methods which have made American womanhood so largely a prey to the cigarette habit.

* * *

The polls which have been taken of students in American colleges for the purpose of determining their preferences in the pending presidential election show results at once interesting and perplexing. The totals of these expressions of collegiate opinion is very considerably in support of President Hoover, although here and there institutions like the College of the City of New York declared for Thomas. To me this result has a significance far beyond its bearing on the presidential election.

Colleges do not express public sentiment. A candidate might very well enjoy the support of three-fifths of the educated classes in the country and still be badly beaten at the polls, for the great masses of American voters are far from being collegians, and even further from being swayed by arguments that appeal to the academic class. Therefore, unless the vote of these students is to be taken as indicative of the sentiment of their parents, it will have but little importance as a forecast of the result on November 8.

But what is the significance as indicative of the changing sentiment of youth toward public questions? For well over a decade we have looked upon youth as radical, even rebellious. We have moralized over the new standards, political and social, which that younger generation so much talked of has established for itself. We have had ample opportunity to contemplate ingenuous youth cheering for Bolshevism, and making heroes out of rebels against the accepted order. And yet in this campaign, in which, more than any other campaign that I can recall since 1896, the Republican candidate has stood for a stern conservatism, we find college boys and girls giving him support.

It is a campaign, too, in which the distinctly radical candidate, the nominee of the Socialist Party, is a gentleman socially and intellectually above reproach, and yet this radical younger generation turns away from Norman Thomas; turns away equally from the program of tepid radicalism offered by Governor Roosevelt, and casts its strength unreservedly on the side of the conservative Hoover. This would seem to indicate that the pendulum which swung so far toward extreme radicalism in politics, in social observances, and particularly in morals among young people immediately after the close of the World War, has swung back again to the other extreme. It affords a happy contradiction to the theory that the social order is going to be put in jeopardy by the rising generation when it shall come into control of the Government, as it inevitably will.

Books of Current Interest

Source Material on the Far East

The Present Condition of China and Relations of Japan With Manchuria and Mongolia. Printed in English by the Japanese Foreign Office.

THE anonymous compilers of these two bulky volumes have made a shrewd collection of facts designed to show that the Chinese are incurably "anti-foreign" and particularly anti-Japanese, and are politically unfitted to govern the continent included within the Chinese Republic. The propagandistic nature of the books lies entirely in the selection of facts; the reader is permitted to infer for himself that Japan's patience has been exhausted and her "special interests" on the Asiatic mainland endangered.

The picture, of course, is one-sided; the constructive features of Chinese development during the past twenty years are entirely overlooked. But the anonymous compilers have done their work well. These volumes contain source material difficult to find elsewhere, and there is little evidence of "doctoring." The appendices attached to "The Present Condition of China" are particularly valuable. The study of Communism in China is probably the most exhaustive printed in English. The history of the movement is traced from its beginning in 1920, and brought to July of this year. The evidence of a continuous connection between Chinese and Russian Communists is the most impressive yet offered, showing a thorough study of Chinese and Russian Communist literature. Little doubt is left that Russian Communists are still active in China.

The study of anti-foreign boycotts is the most thorough this reviewer has seen. A detailed history is given of the eleven major boycotts, beginning with the first one against the United States in 1905 and concluding with the present anti-Japanese boycott. Nine of these boycotts were aimed against Japan, and it becomes apparent that China has been waging this "unofficial war" against Japan by means of boycotts almost without interruption for two decades. The compilers argue that all boycotts are violations of treaties with the United States and Great Britain, in whose privileges Japanese are entitled to share by virtue of the "most-favored-nation" clause in their own treaties. A number of treaties are quoted to show that Chinese governments have guaranteed that foreign merchants shall reside in treaty ports "without molestation or restraint," and that the local authorities must "defend them from all insult or injury of any sort."

The second volume gives a detailed history of the conflict between Japan and China in Manchuria, and a thorough analysis of Japan's special interests in this region. It is perhaps significant that Manchuria and Mongolia are treated all through this book as a single region, in which Japan's interests are identical. The Japanese have left no doubt about their intentions in regard to Manchuria; it may be inferred from this discussion, officially approved, that the Japanese Government intends to take the same action in Mongolia as it already has done in Manchuria.

Both books are carefully documented, and have good maps. That they have frankly been prepared for a purpose need not deter the reader from making use of the excellent source material included.

D. B.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Swallows' Long Trek

WHERE are our companionable swallows today? In front of whose eyes will they hawk for flies in November? Will they keep together in one family till they meet to pair in England seven months hence? These are not quite such despairing questions as: "Where are the snows of yesteryear?" for we begin to know at least the line of the route that our British swallows inherit the desire to pursue. It is of scarcely credible length and, as is likely, of precision. This family will set off probably by day from the south coast, will cross the Bay of Biscay, coast along the edges of Spain and Portugal, and after they reach Africa see nothing but land till they catch a glimpse of the ocean by the Belgian Congo.

Then, traveling inland again, will settle for the winter on the east, rather than the west, side of Africa, in the Transvaal, or Orange Free State, or in the Cape.

Half a dozen English-nesting swallows have been found in that southeast corner of Africa in December, January, February or March. Their flight will measure not less than 6000 miles; and if they live to make the return journey, it is odds that they nest again in the same eaves, or at worst in the same county. They are home-loving birds, and may return year after year.

All this we know beyond conjecture. But what a fantastic journey for those little fluffy, cheeping birds we have been watching each morning at their toilette, while they wabbled precariously on the sagging wire!

Is it at all possible that they are flying 6000 miles or more to delight the eyes of some dweller in the Cape?—B. T., in the *London Observer*.

Earners Are the Philanthropists

WILLIAM FEATHER says he's been interested in recent years in trying to discover who has succeeded in acquiring any sizable sum of money from speculation and in addition has been able to keep it. As he reads the lists of philanthropists, he sees the names of manufacturers, merchants, lawyers and bankers, but speculators are lacking.

"I can trace the source of most of the money that goes into endowments," he said. "It comes from long, hard labor at some useful and constructive occupation, but seldom from trading in the market."—*Hawaiian Trustee* (Honolulu, T. H.).

Autos and Liquor in Italy

THE automobile and alcohol become daily a less desirable combination. With a constant increase in motor traffic, and no compensating diminution in the quantities of intoxicants consumed by the driving public, safety on the highways is becoming more and more of a question, rather than an assurance.

Without stern regulations, this is a problem which will become more and more difficult of solving, for those guilty of the offense of driving while under the influence of intoxicants are without exception those in whom all sense of duty and propriety is most latent. Were they normally endowed with social instincts and ethical perceptions they would not be guilty of these offenses to begin with.

It may be that, as time goes on, we must qualify prospective motorists according to standards of morality as well as of technical competence, when they are sober.

Even the severest penalties, imposed after a man has caused some terrible accident, are of no avail in remedying the injury. Effective measures must be adopted to obviate the occasions of such calamities, and the chief factor in attaining such immunity is the definite divorce of drinking and driving. Any methods achieving this end have surely become the prime consideration of the moment, not only for the traffic inspection boards, but for the whole public, or at least that portion thereof which is interested in safe and useful highways.—*Corriere Della Sera* (Milan, Italy).